THE Bombay Gazette.

NO. 55,377—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th July	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
10th "	ARABIA	7933	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
24th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
26th "	CALEDONIA	7953		
22nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10500
9th "	OCEANA	6610		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7933		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9521
7th Octr	EGYPT	7912		
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
21st "	PERSIA	7951		
28th "	MANTUA	10385	CHINA	7932

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipped at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. G. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

P & O S S Co — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7810	3 June	25 June	13 July	...
City of Paris	9200	27 May	17 June	19 July	...
City of Glasgow	6522	19 June	12 July	1 Aug.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Augt.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5324	24 Augt.	19 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7810	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Vienna	4575	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6973	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	9030	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Birmingham	7009	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	8 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7810	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7009	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apl
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	13 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5445	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	5529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
To Marseilles	Rs. 573	Rs. 891	Rs. 429	Rs. 649
" London vid Marseilles	653	1,021	489	810
" Liverpool	605	937	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	6th July	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri.	7th July	6 a.m.	† direct,

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 6th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Wednesday, 5th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Parnea," 3306 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 13th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, sailing on or about 15th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

4th July, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers:	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Trieste	5095	N. Iavanoich	1st Aug. 1911
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4284	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Ferdinand	6016	B. Gobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES. ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 635
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	R. Danneckr	5090	25th July 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
b President	3,310	Bremer	5th July,
a Kanzler	3,000	Schutt	19th "
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	26th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents,

34, Meclow Street, Bombay 20 June, 1911.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manila
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	Kobe
		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, Cheques on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 18,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

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CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
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ART

Art is the expression of man's joy in his work.—William Morris.

Assisted by the skilled experience of the gem cutter and mounter, the art of Jewelry Manufacture has grown from the coarser ideals of the past into progressive daintiness and refinement which has helped to furnish unceasingly modern conceptions and character in the various ornaments which add beauty and grace to the fashionably dressed. Gems and pearls have undoubtedly given an essential and reciprocating influence to the high standard which has already been attained. Compare the little jewelled knick-knacks of to-day with the crude and rude lumps and bands of gold of three or four decades back, the difference in workmanship and design will strikingly disclose themselves. The brooch, the bracelet, the pendant, the necklace and other dainty trinkets of to-day would be absolutely ashamed of their prototypes of a past age. The present prevailing tendency for quaintness and delicacy have called into manufacture a collection of various ornaments of the most delightful trellised and interwoven patterns, and these have been speedily followed by an invasion of new designs for finger-rings and ear-rings, in gold and platimun lacework of the most charming description, enriched with gems, showing an absolute banishment of the so-called "Indian setting" which invariably implied faulty stones.

In his attempts to obtain the maximum of effect, the gem mounter has been guided in the choice of his setting by quality, colour and form. It is only well cut, clear, pure gems with uniform and uninterrupted polished surfaces which afford scope for the exercise of distintive taste and judgment by the jeweller, and which qualities make up the features of a jeweller's refined and dainty stock.

Messrs. Marcks & Co. are sure that a half hour spent in looking over their collection of jewelled novelties will give the utmost pleasure. You are cordially invited to call and you will not be troubled by any of our staff with even a suspicion of a request to purchase.

A TEMPERANCE COCKTAIL!

The drink **YOU NEED** this Hot Weather is a **"VITALIA"** Cocktail

A Pleasant, Refreshing, Stimulating drink, containing the new Life Food **"VITALIA."**

Ask for it at

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	... Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... "	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	... "	3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£	2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£	800,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point),	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

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W. J. K. HEGARTY
Acting Manager.

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All Dangers—Moral and Physical,

Please Read our Book!!!

KAM SHASTRA."

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant	in tins and bulk.	

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"ATTENTION," "ATTENTION."

LARGE STOCK OF

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY CHAIRS

have now arrived.

An early visit requested for a pick of good and well-designed of these articles.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 1s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicine bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 6a Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders, free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1911, at 5-25 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) passing the subjoined Resolution as a Special Resolution and Notice is hereby given that should such Resolution be passed at the said Meeting by the required majority, a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1911, at 5-25 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION :—That after the word "Company" in the 5th line of the last clause of Article 94 of the Articles of Association, the following should be added.

"Or by his purchasing yarn, cloth, cotton or other articles manufactured by the Company or accepting a consignment of the same for sale."

Should the said Resolution not be passed by the requisite majority at the Meeting to be held on the 4th day of July, 1911, notice will be given to the Shareholders that the Meeting on the 19th day of July, 1911, of which notice is now given, will not be held.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HOWARD and BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1911, at 5-45 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) passing the subjoined Resolution as a Special Resolution, and Notice is hereby given that should such Resolution be passed at the said Meeting by the required majority, a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1911, at 5-45 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION :—That after the word "Company" in the 6th line of the last clause of Article 94 of the Articles of Association, the following should be added.

"Or by his purchasing yarn, cloth, cotton, or other articles manufactured by the Company or accepting a consignment of the same for sale."

Should the said Resolution not be passed by the requisite majority at the Meeting to be held on the 4th day of July, 1911, notice will be given to the Shareholders that the Meeting on the 19th day of July, 1911, of which notice is now given, will not be held.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the EMPRESS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1911, at 5-15 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) passing the subjoined Resolution as a Special Resolution, and Notice is hereby given that should such Resolution be passed at the said Meeting by the required majority, a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office, No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1911, at 5-15 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION :—That after the word "Company" in the 5th line of the last clause of Article 94 of the Articles of Association, the following should be added.

"Or by his purchasing yarn, cloth, cotton or other articles manufactured by the Company or accepting a consignment of the same for sale."

Should the said Resolution not be passed by the requisite majority at the Meeting to be held on the 4th day of July, 1911, notice will be given to the Shareholders that the Meeting on the 19th day of July, 1911, of which notice is now given, will not be held.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1911, at 5-35 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and (if thought fit) passing the subjoined Resolution as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION, and Notice is hereby given that should such Resolution be passed at the said Meeting by the required majority, a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of July, 1911, at 5-35 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION :—That after the word "Company" in the 5th line of the last clause of Article 94 of the Articles of Association, the following should be added.

"Or by his purchasing yarn, cloth, cotton or other articles manufactured by the Company or accepting a consignment of the same for sale."

Should the said Resolution not be passed by the requisite majority at the Meeting to be held on the 4th day of July, 1911, notice will be given to the Shareholders that the Meeting on the 19th day of July, 1911, of which notice is now given, will not be held

Dated the 15th day of June, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO..

"CHEAP JACK"
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Carriages on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE TO SIMLA.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS DURING THE HOT WEATHER THROUGH CARRIAGE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KALKA.

THE EXPRESS through service between BOMBAY, and KALKA via the NAGDA MUTTRA RAILWAY, DELHI, MEERUT and SAHARANPUR, is worked with corridor Trains fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Refreshment Cars are attached between Baroda and Muttra to which First and Second Class passengers have access from early in the morning to late at night. The duration of the journey between Bombay and Simla is approximately 46 hours. First Class Return Tickets available for two months are issued from 1st May to 31st July (inclusive), at the following greatly reduced rates between the undermentioned Stations, on the B, B, & C. I, and B. M. Railways and Simla.

Stations.		Return Fares Rs. a. p.			Timings, Up	Down.
Bombay	...	128	10	0	Arr. 7-15	Dep. 21-15
Mhow	...	108	9	0	,, 22-40	,, 5-20
Neemuch	...	95	14	0	,, 23-30	,, 4-55
Nasirabad	...	85	13	0	,, 8-3	,, 19-55
		Simla Dep. 8-15			Arr. 18-30	

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), the following :—

On account of the concerned the remaining unsold lots of the Hosiery Consigament by s. s. "Berbera."

67 dozen bathing costumes.
150 dozen coloured drawers.
60 dozen lady's ribbed vests.
50 dozen under wear (combination.)
6 pieces cotton coating 28" by 25 yds.
2 pieces cotton coating 36" by 96 yds.
5 dozen lady's fancy hand bags.

On account of the concerned—
A lot of 1 light and 5 lights Gas Chandeliers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Machinery, Lathe, Pumps, Beltings, Shafts, Electrical Materials, Fans, etc. etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 546 of 1910 Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 4th Instant, sell by Public Auction at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Godown, No. 14 Marine Street, Fort, next to Messrs John Roberts Factory, the following machinery and mill appliances mortgaged by B. Maganbhai to Messrs. Mulji Jaitha and Co; consisting of hand-rotatory and torrent force pumps, Dayton fans, numbering machines, rubber goods, drilling machines, fodder cutters, fly wheels, blacksmith's forges, iron shaftings and pipes 1 1-2 h.-p. oil engine Platt Bros ; side frames, steam pumps, electrical materials, large lather, leather beltings, rubber beltings, horizontal and centrifugal pumps, aluminium fan blades, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1911.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

TRADE MARK
"LAXATETTES."

No appetite ?
Bad taste in the mouth ?
Tongue coated ?
Pain in the Stomach and Bowels ?
Head ache ?
Pimples ?
Sallow Complexion ?
LOOK OUT !
THAT'S NATURE'S DANGER SIGNAL !
If you don't take yourself in hand right away there's
Trouble ahead for you—a big Doctor's bill, at least.
"LAXATETTES" WILL LIVEN YOUR LIVER,
STIMULATE—STOMACH SORETIONS,
FORCE THE BOWELS TO DO THEIR WORK,
Quietly, Naturally, Gently, Without Shocking the System.
Twenty-Five of Them Cost but One Rupee. For Mofusil One Rupee Four Annas, Postage Paid. Value-payable.
To be had from the Proprietors PERIN and Co., from KEMP and Co., and S. BROTHERS, and Co., etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOXING, BOXING.
FIVE INTERESTING MATCHES.
MELVILLE, WALLICE AND OTHER CHAMPIONS PARTICIPATING.

Lt.-Col. H. R. VAUGHAN, Warwickshire Regiment,
Has kindly consented to preside on the occasion and distribute the Prizes.

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, at 9-30 P. M.
BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, TARDEO.

Cinematographic Exhibition, "Love in the Tub," Pantomime and Sparring Exhibition of TWO LOCAL AMATEURS.

PRICES Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

Sailors and Soldiers half price to the first three upper classes.

8 Annas Pit for Natives only.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH TO-NIGHT.

"PICTURES THAT SPELL PERFECTION"
SATURDAY'S SUCCESSES
THE WELSH-DRISCOLL FIGHT
THE MAID OF NIAGARA
POOR PAL PAYS
FOOLSHEAD THE LOVER
Etc. Etc.
EVERY PICTURE A SUCCESS.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BRITANNIA CINEMATOGRAPH.
BALIWALLA'S GRAND THEATRE, TARDEO.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
"THE PACT."
(MAX LINDER)
"A RUSSIAN GIRL'S HEROISM"
"EPHEMERAL WEALTH"
"THE CAPTURE OF A VAGRANT"
"LADY DETECTIVE"
"A WIG CHASE"
"A QUIET INN."
FOUR SHOWS DAILY.

Time :—7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11; 11-15 to 12-15 (S. T.)

PRICES Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—Daily 8 to 9 A.M.
EVENING SESSIONS:—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT SESSIONS:—MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 9-30 to 11-30.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price, Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125 ° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—Several Smart TRAVELLING AGENTS, for the "BOOK OF THE IMPERIAL DURBAR," with good experience of States. References Essential. Apply to Mr. KHOSLA, Kashmir Hotel, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A FINE PAIR of ARABIC HORSES, colour bay, size 15 hands, appearance good. Apply Box No. 2955, care of this Paper.

OFFICES TO LET, above Thacker and Co., Ltd. Electric Lights and Fans. Rent from Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply THACKER and Co. Ltd., 27, Esplanade Road.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '30 to '32 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year ; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR.
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ..Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4¼ inch ..Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
"We cannot speak too highly of it"—Lancet.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c.,

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ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.
IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.
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Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
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MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
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RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A CHIEF OFFICER, for the BANDRA MUNICIPALITY. Pay Rs. 250—20—350. Applications, with copies of testimonials and Certificates, will be received by the President upto 31st July, 1911.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO
PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS
OF
PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Book-binding).
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INSURANCES.

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LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,75,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
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ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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STANDARD
LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales ; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required ; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [3RD July, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 30th June, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	33	37,707
B B and C I Railway ...	49	58,227

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—
The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 60 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE :—
The market opened steady and unchanged. There has been little business doing, and though 1s. 4 5-32d might have been obtainable for 3 months' sight Credits, there are no bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d. to 1s 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...133 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 3-4
Shanghai "	...177 1-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened at 96 1-16 for Cash and 95 7-8 for the Settlement and closes 1-16 lower with sellers forward.

We quote :—

Cash ...	... Rs.	96	0	0	
Settlement	... "	95	13	0	Sellers,

BULLION :—
On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 24 3-8 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 24 7-16. New York was unchanged at 52 3-4. The local market opened at 61 3-4 ex-duty for ready bars and closed steady. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs	24	0	0
Australian " ...	... "	24	0	0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15	0	0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	61	12	0
" 1st settlement	... "	61	13	0
" 2nd Settlement	... "	61	14	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—
The market continues irregular and is influenced by reports of rain from up-country. Rain has fallen at Khamgaon and in parts of the Central Provinces, but is so far not general. There is only a small business doing in New Crop.

Ready cotton continues steady with a moderate enquiry by shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	... Rs.	313	Nominal
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... "	315	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	"	306	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	... "	283	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	298	Nov
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... "	288	Dec
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	281	Jan
F. G. H. G. Bengal	... "	255	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	5,000 bales
Total Imports	...	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7·63	7·41	7·05	6·93
—03	—03	—03	—03

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
6·88	6·88	6·88	6·89	6·90
—03	—02	—02	—02	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is steady.
We quote :—

Ready "	... Rs.	12	2	0	B. T.
September ...	... "	13	0	0	R. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is steady.
We Quote :—

Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	7	12	0	B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6	12	0	B. T.

SINGELLYSEED :—The market is steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	52	0	0
Yellow Hingaughat ...	"	58	0	0
Black Kutni ...	"	44	0	0

JASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	35	8	0

COTTONSEED:—Tone quiet. We Quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	21	8	0

POPPYSEED :—Tone quiet but steady.
We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	9	15	0	B. T.

GROUNDNUTS :—Tone steady.
We Quote :—

Bold ...	Rs.	42	0	0
Small ...	"	40	8	0

MOWRASEED :—Tone quiet but steady.

July-August ...	Rs.	7	1	0	R. T.

WHEAT :—The market is steady.
We Quote :—

White Delhi ready. ...	Rs.	4	12	0	R. T.
" " Sept ...	Rs.	5	3	0	R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay			1,725
Eastern Bank			78 1-2
Indian Specie			52 1-2

MILLS.

David			387 1-2
Kohinoor			665 Aug
Manockji Petit			2,625 "
New Great Eastern			177 1-2

PRESS.

Indian Cotton			140

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			136
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...			172
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...			280
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...			17 1-2

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Ry.			30 1-4
Kapti-Valley			492 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton			6,073 bales
Wheat			16,075 cwts.
Linseed			13,632 "
Rapeseed			1,592 "
Gingellyseed			122 "
Poppyseed			659 "
Groundnuts...			1,319 "
Castorseed			4,701 "
Rice			2,220 "
Myrabollams			7,700 "
Cottonseed			6,303 "
Mowrasseed			8,128 "
Gram			2,882 "
Joowar			661 "
Maize			12 "

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings of the Mirpur Khas—Jhudo Feeder for the week ending 17th June, 1911, were Rs. 2,370, making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1911 to 17th June 1911, Rs. 47,772.

MANGANESE ORE.

The following is a corrected report on manganese, which should be read for that which appeared in our issue of Saturday :—The latest figures give the total arrivals from all sources for the month of May at European and American ports as 97,300 tons against 121,700 tons for May of 1910. The total from 1st January to 31st May of this year, is 606,100 tons against 683,100 last year. The market in Europe is steady, but high steamer freights, and to some extent the shipping strike, restrict transactions. Buyers for English ports offer 9 1-4 per unit for 48 per cent. ore, but sellers hold for 9 1-2d. The continental buyers offer 9d. but do not find sellers at that price.

An earthquake has occurred at Gosselies, Charleroi, Belgium, the walls of many houses being cracked and the roads strewn with debris.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 1st July 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 24th June 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 24. Rs.	July 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,33,01,579	1,18,08,356
Public Deposits at Branches	10,56,72,512	11,11,47,449
Other Deposits	6,583	6,583
Post Bills	32,46,237	28,15,707
Sundries	14,27,26,911	14,62,78,095
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,53,09,694	1,61,57,732
Other authorised Securities	3,63,024	2,79,231
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,52,04,439	1,43,15,334
Loans do. do. ...	5,94,47,042	6,88,80,321
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,23,24,208	1,08,48,803
Dead Stock	2,81,277	2,81,434
Stamps	5,449	5,390
Bullion	15,29,394	14,45,282
Balances with other Banks.	12,15,162	10,43,893
Sundries	8,15,966	7,27,649
Cash	4,62,31,356	5,22,93,056
	14,27,26,911	14,62,78,095

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th June, 1911 as compared, with the statement of 19th June 1911 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 19. Rs.	a.	p.	June 27. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,0	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,75,00,000	0	0	1,75,00,0	0	0
Public Deposits, &c	1,94,59,701	9	3	2,04,47,3	9	4
Other Deposits, &c	15,74,90,461	6	1	15,52,33,309	4	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	7,47,414	9	0	9,29,773	7	0
Sundries	25,63,319	4	10	25,79,744	4	7
	21,77,60,899	13	2	21,66,90,143	9	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,39,07,520	0	0	2,22,75,370	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	63,11,924	0	0	63,01,154	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,81,58,863	10	10	4,01,13,646	3	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,90,87,715	4	9	3,89,01,618	15	11
Bills discounted, &c	2,49,67,974	6	8	2,51,33,292	10	4
Balances with other Banks ...	38,07,150	12	3	35,31,639	13	6
Bullion	.....			.....		
Dead Stock.....	22,01,284	11	7	22,01,563	12	1
Stamps	13,568	10	6	13,237	12	4
Sundries	76,383	7	3	76,406	1	0
	13,85,32,384	15	10	13,86,17,929	4	2
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	7,92,28,514	13	4	7,80,72,214	5	5
Cash, &c., at... Branches						
	21,77,60,899	231		21,66,90,143	9	7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	12,07,207	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	2,19,596	Decrease.
Other Deposits	22,57,152	Do.
Post Bills	1,82,359	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.....	16,42,920	Decrease.
Loans.....	20,24,783	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	1,86,097	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	1,65,318	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	4,50,424	Do.
Cash at Branches	16,06,724	Decrease.

Percentage 43-56.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100	14 p.c.	265
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1720
Bank of India	100	50	6 "	68½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 "	1665
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	12 "	1420
Bank of Burmah	100	100	7 "	136½
Bank of Rangoon	100		6 "	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 "	65
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	5 "	10
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India...	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	52½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.....	100	10	6¼	10⅞
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank	£ 10	£ 4	...	78½
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	7 "	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	£2	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	5000
Albert (Karachi).....	1100	1100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	65
Broul's Cawnpore	200	200	6p.c.	170
Broach City.....	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1280x
Godavery Valley.....	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	600
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingalee	100	100	6p.c.	115
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin. & Pressing Co..	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9p.c.	330
Mahomedpura Cotton.....	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	310
New East India	1000	1000	75	950
New Mofussil Co.	400	400	60	880
New Berar.....	500	500	40	540
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	650
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Parbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	725
Surat City	200	200	20	250
Velkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	50	660
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	150	12	N

INDIAN BANK LIMITED.

Half Yearly Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 3.

The gross profit of the Indian Bank, Ld., for the half-year ending June, amounted to Rs. 1,28,274-5-10, after allowing for expenses on account, interest allowed to depositors, establishment and other charges, the net profit for the half-year amounts to Rs. 61,297-8-6, adding to this the balance of Rs. 2,624-4-5, from last year's balance sheet, the total amounts to Rs. 63,921-12-11, which is available for disposal.

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

The jute market was dull to-day and irregular, buyers still waiting for the forecast. The gunny market was also lifeless and there was nothing doing.

The exchange was slack and in the share market a fair number of coal shares changed hands at steady prices. In other lines no business was done.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMILATOS—June 18, at No 14, Cheapa Road, the wife of C Camilatos, of a daughter.

COLE—June 19, at Henzada, the wife of Robert D Cole, Railway Police, of a son.

SPIERS—June 21, in Rangoon, the wife of H A Spiers, a son.

MARRIAGES.

DOYLE—LYONS—June 21, at Rangoon, John J Doyle to Elizabeth Maud Lyons, widow of the ate Robert Lyons.

HENDERSON—VONBOOK—June 20, at St John's Church at Rangoon, Cantonment, by the Rev Father St Guilly, William George Henderson, of the Excise Department, to Marie VonBock.

HERBERTSON—HARRISON—June 22, at Immanuel Baptist Church, Rangoon, by the Rev Ernest Grigg, May Louise, daughter of the late Henry H arrison, of St. Albans, Herts, England, and of Mrs Harrison, Rangoon, to Robert Archibald Herbertson, of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Scotland.

MILLER—CONES—May 31, at St Peter's Church, Port Blair, William Hugh Miller, Burma Forest Service, to Adelaide May Cones.

SMITH—FARRELL—June 14, at St Patrick's Church Moulmain, by the Rev Father Boulanger, Gerald Vincent Smith of the Rangoon Port Trust, to Marie Eleanor Farrell, only daughter of Mr and Mrs T P Farrell, of No 1, Camp Road, Rangoon.

HILL—June 21, at the Rangoon General Hospital Harry Hill, third officer s s "Gloucestershire," age 27 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 6m. Sun sets, 7 h. 20m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our Star Attraction :—"The Welsh-Driscoll Fight" for £2,500.

Maxim : "Never joke! business."—Judge Willis.

ENGLISH MAIL

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Devanha," with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, which left Aden at 10 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in, Bombay harbour at 10 a. m., on Friday

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m., on Saturday.

BAND NOTICE.—The String Band of 1st Battalion of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play at the Princess Gymkhana commencing at 6-15 p. m. this evening.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—The Ashburner prize of rupees one hundred and forty for the best essay on a scientific subject, open to all the graduates, was awarded after competition this year to Dr. Constancio Coutinho B.SC., L. M. and S. of the Grant Medical and Wilson Colleges.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture will be given by Mr. Oliver Bambridge on Strange People from Strange Land at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) this evening at the residence of Mrs. Madhavdas D. Tuckersey Damodhar Bhavan, Warden Road.

COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.—A portion of a house, belonging to one Dhanji Mulji, and situated in old Hanuman Lane, collapsed suddenly yesterday morning. There was fortunately no loss of life as the building was under repairs, and was not occupied by tenants at the time.

SEVERE BURNS.—A five-day old child residing with his parents in a room on the first floor of a chawl at Elphinstone Road, was asleep, when he kicked at an open kerosine oil lamp, which was near by, and upset it. The oil fell on the floor and caught fire, the child being severely burnt about the face and body. He was removed to hospital for treatment.

THE STUDENTS' UNION.—Under the auspices of the Students' Union, Mr. G. K. Deodar, M.A., will deliver a public lecture on "The Educational Bill" of the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., to-morrow, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wilson College Hall. The Rev. Dr. Machichan, M.A., LL.D., the late Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and Principal, Wilson College, will preside.

FATAL FALL.—A Mahomedan girl named Jainabee, aged 6, residing with her parents on the first floor of a house Bapty-road, was on Saturday, standing on the balcony trying to hang a 'saree' when she lost her balance and fell on the road. She was picked up unconscious and was removed to hospital, where she died on Sunday night.

A MAHOMEDAN DOCTOR.—Dr. Habib Ismail Jan Mahomed, M.D. (London), and F.R.C.S. is expected to return to Bombay from England this month. He will be accorded a public welcome by the Asna Asiri section of the Khoji Community of Bombay to which he belongs. A meeting of the Consulting Committee of the Asna Asiri Khojas was held the other day to take steps to arrange for the welcome.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Figott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batt., B. B. & C. I. Rly. Vols, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at the Royal Yacht Club this evening :—

March .....Jetzt Kounut das Militair..Eilenberg
Valse.....Autumn Voices.....Lincke
Three Irish Dances .....Ansell
Serenade .....Schubert
Characteristique.Babillage .....Gillet
Selection .....The Dollar Princess .....Fall
Two Step.....Mr Hicks of New York...Hume

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 4th July.

Town Hall Drills will commence from to-day, Tuesday evening, the 4th instant, from 6 to 7-15 p. m., All recruits are requested to attend.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. B. CADELL.

Bombay, 4th July.

516. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Class firing Parts I and II on Mondays and Tuesdays and Part III on Thursdays until further orders by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

Members intending to go out should notify Headquarters the day previous. Arms will be issued on the Range.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th July.

182. Lecture—A lecture will be delivered by Major J R Kennedy, 96th Berar Infantry, in the R A Lecture Room, Colaba, on July 5th at 12 noon.

Subject :—Napolean's Marshals.

All members are invited to attend. Mufti may be worn.

183. Duties—Lieutenant H H Sowerby, having reported his return from leave, is posted for duty as Section Officer, Right Half Company, No. 2 Company.

184. Strength—The following member having resigned is struck off the strength. Sapper J. Partridge, E E Company.

W. H. LEACH, Lieut. B. V. A.,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED CHARITABLE PROPERTY.

Third Party Added.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, the Hon'ble the Advocate-General moved absolute the plaintiff's notice of motion to add one Abdul Rehman Shaikh as a party defendant in the suit brought by Abdul Rehman Bapu Saheb and another against Cassum Ebrahim and others.

Mr. Mirza showed cause.

His Lordship had, on the application of Mr. Mirza, on behalf of Abdul Rehman Shaikh on a previous occasion, dismissed the suit as against him on the technical ground that the Advocate-General's sanction was not obtained in making him a party defendant.

The Advocate-General, on behalf of the plaintiffs, now applied that the plaint be allowed to be so amended as to enable his clients under sanction of the Advocate-General to add this man as a party in order to avoid heavy costs.

After hearing arguments, his Lordship passed an order to the effect that the plaintiffs were at liberty to amend the plaint and bring on record as additional parties, such parties as the Advocate-General consented to and gave his sanction to costs of this application to be costs in the cause, if Mr. Mirza's client was added as a party defendant, if not, the plaintiffs to pay his costs; the plaint to be amended within a fortnight.

DISPUTE OVER A MOSQUE.

Receiver Appointed.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, Mr. Mirza moved absolute the notice of motion for the appointment of a receiver in the suit brought by Khan Saheb Ibrahim Hafez and another against Mahomed Hussein Haji Musa in connection with a Mahomedan mosque in Guzeria Street.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji showed cause.

Mr. Mirza said that the suit was brought by consent of the Advocate-General for the removal of the defendant from the management of the mosque. The result of this man's management, counsel said, was that the house in connection with the mosque was declared unfit for human habitation and had been ordered to be pulled down ; as he had not paid the gas bill, the gas pipes in the mosque were cut out and the mosque was in darkness, he had not paid the municipal taxes which were, for the last three years, paid by the first plaintiff. The defendant was also an undischarged insolvent. Mr. Mirza added that if a receiver was appointed, a charitably disposed Mahomedan was prepared to advance Rs. 4,000 without interest for the repairs of the property.

The defendant had put in an affidavit, in which he said that the suit was malicious and brought out of enmity by the first plaintiff, who was a law tout and an illiterate person, the titles of Khan Saheb and J. P., having been conferred upon him for the zeal he had shown during the first year of the plague. The second plaintiff, he said, was a money-lender on exhorbitant interest and was fined on his own plea of guilty Rs. 50 for indecent behaviour in May last.

At his Lordship's suggestion, the parties agreed to Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed being appointed receiver on the plaintiffs undertaking to get advanced Rs. 4,000 for the repairs of the property within a month. Mortgage was to be executed in favour of the man who was to advance money in respect of the net income of the property after the charges relating to the mosque had been paid.

His Lordship made the order in these terms.

WATSON HOTEL PROPERTY.

Final Decree Passed.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, the suit brought by Raja Bahadur Narsingirji Giangrji against Syed Sirdar Ali Khan and another, was called on for final decree.

Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Mr. J. P. Dastur, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Captain instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, was for the first defendant in his personal capacity; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, represented the second defendant.

A personal decree also was sought to be obtained by the plaintiff and the second defendant against the first. To that the reply of the first defendant was that he was sued as an executor and not in his personal capacity. He, therefore, submitted that a personal decree could not be passed against him.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that it seemed quite clear that the application that the plaintiff and the second defendant combined made against the first defendant at this stage for a personal decree against the first defendant was an application that could not possibly be entertained. The plaintiff sued him in the first instance as an executor, and throughout the plaint there was no suggestion to make the first defendant personally liable for the deficit. On the contrary prayer 'H' of the plaint asked that in the event of a deficit the defendant be ordered to pay out of the estate of the deceased. His Lordship thought that this application was made to put some pressure on the first defendant to get some money out of him.

His Lordship then passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 6,10,711, and in favour of the second defendant for Rs. 1,81,101 against the first defendant as executor of his father's estate. The costs of the plaintiff and the second defendant including costs reserved to be paid by the first defendant as executor. The day's costs of the first defendant were ordered to be paid by the second defendant.

CONVICTIONS CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the appeal of Ali bin Fatte, who was convicted of voluntarily causing hurt while committing robbery, by Mr. E. H. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The prosecution case was that one Sakia, and his son Narsinga, were asleep in their field, when they saw four men throwing stones. Accused and another threw stones at Sakia who was knocked down. Assistance was rendered and the accused was seen carrying the sheep followed by three other persons. The accused was, subsequently, arrested and sentenced as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal and confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Their Lordships also disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. M. B. Tyabji, Sessions Judge of Broach, who convicted Adam Abram of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. G. N. Thakar appeared for the accused.

It appeared that the complainant was cutting grass on his portion of the field, when the accused and his two sons came. There was an altercation and the accused struck the complainant with a heavy stick shod with iron ferrules, breaking the bone. The accused was tried before Sirdar Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, Honorary Magistrate, and was convicted and sentenced as above stated. The sentence was upheld by the Sessions Judge on appeal.

Their Lordships reduced the sentence to six months' rigorous imprisonment including the period already served.

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POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Anchoji, a Marwari, was charged with cheating one Kering Venaji in respect of Rs. 20.

The complaint was that a Marwari named Jozasing had charged the complainant with assault. The accused took Rs. 20 from the complainant to engage a pleader for him. When the case was called on, no pleader appeared for him and he was fined Rs. 5. He then asked the name of the pleader, or to return the money. Accused failed to do either and upon the evidence he was convicted and fined Rs. 150, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment. It was ordered that Rs. 20, out of the amount of the fine, be paid to the complainant.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged Syed Hussain, a Mahomedan, with being in possession of sixteen packets of cocaine without a license. It appeared that on Sunday night the accused was arrested with the cocaine in his possession by a constable of the Excise Department, at Phul Gully. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Ten more Mahomedans where then charged with possessing cocaine without a license and fined from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10.

THE RIGHT TO CRITICISE JUDGES.

MR. STEAD in the "Review of Reviews," writes:—It is about time some protest was raised against the extravagant pretensions of the judges that they are above criticism. The more they need to be criticised the more they resent it. When, before the Divorce Commission, I ventured to mention the name of two judges—Judge Jeffreys being one of them,—as men in whose judicial impartiality I had no confidence. I was promptly silenced by the President of the Commission, who ordered that portion of my evidence to be expunged from the report. When I got the proof, I endeavoured to reinstate the reference to Judge Jeffreys as justifying my distrust of judges in Press cases, but the effort was in vain. Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes evidently felt it was something akin to "lese-majeste" to suggest that Jeffreys was not an ideal judge, and in time to come, unless a stand be made, Macaulay's History will be suppressed on account of his strictures on Judge Jeffreys. Somewhat similar was the exception taken by the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Emmott, to Mr. Winston Churchill's reference to the undeniable fact that a very large number of population were of opinion that in dealing with trade union disputes, some judges displayed class bias and class prejudice. For affirming this fact, which is the justification for the proposed legislation with regard to trade unions, the Home Secretary was mildly reproved by the Deputy Speaker on the extraordinary ground that the judges, who were not personally attacked by name, were not present to defend themselves. This is simply monstrous. If this ruling were to prevail, the last sanctuary of the right of free speech would be destroyed. If Judge Jeffreys were to return once more, Mr. Emmott's ruling would gag the mouth of every M.P. who ventured to complain of injuctide incarnate in the justice seat, because forsooth the malefactor was not present to defend himself. Malefactors, therefore, have only to absent themselves in order to be exempt from criticism.

THE ELECTION PETITIONS.

It is, I suppose, "lese-majeste" to say in print what every one is saying in private, that no man, not being an election judge, can reconcile the decisions in recent election petitions with common sense. In the Buckrose Division, ballot papers marked in a certain way were accepted as valid when given for one candidate, which were rejected as invalid when given for his opponent, with the result that this arbitrary decision of the judges decided the issue of the election. In the Nottingham petition, it was admitted that the Unionist candidate had given away, before the election, through his election agent, small sums of money to over a thousand electors, and although the payment was suspended during the election, it was understood that it was to be resumed after the election was over. He won the seat by a majority that closely corresponded with the number of the electors to whom he had given money. But the judges decided that the distribution of doles was "real charity," and therefore must not be construed as bribery and corruption within the meaning of the Corrupt Practices Act. Of course, they may be right. In that case there is no longer any Corrupt Practices Act. After the Nottingham judgment, there is nothing to hinder any rich man buying a seat in the House by such acts of "real charity" as the wholesale distribution of hard cash to the free and independent electors, whose principles are governed by their pockets.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd July, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mtr.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	3	12	25 p.m.	2	35
Suez	3	1	4) p.m.	1	7

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Rabat and Casablanca in Morocco, are subject to very great delay. (12-5-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tsuyung and Yunnan. (1-7-11).

The

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain H L Moth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The steamer Ellen, 2,474 tons, Captain A Jacobsen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Earl of Elgin, 2,311 tons, Captain D Robertson, sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 1st July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 3.

Ariel.....2203 Hyde..... .....
Blake.....3396 Hill.....W & A Graham & Co
Banca.....3794 Collyer .....P & O Co
Baron Napier.....3159 Gondey...W & A Graham & Co
Crosby.....2531 Bovey ....
Earl of Elgin...2871 Robertson .. W & A Graham & Co
Errington Court ...2781 Gleghorn ...W & A Graham & Co
Ellen .....2474 Jacobsen.....Correy Bros & Co
Eggesford.....2216 King ....
Gymerio.....2558 Willisma .....E Tajbhoy
Galilee.....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Hatamet .....2584 Peters .....T Morrison & Co
Itola.....3401 Tucker .....M M & Co
Lawoe..... ....1517 Francis ... .
Landaura.....3303 Abbott .....M M & Co
Malda.....1251 Bamber.....M M & Co
Nadir.....2341 White.....T M & Co
Palamcotta.....2407 Diamond.....Durban...M M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....Shah S N Co
Virawa.....2176 Emmett .....M M & Co
Budrie.....1613 Pigot .....P Gulf ..... 3-7... Arab S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Clan Shaw	2104	Hunter	Dunkirk	5-7	J Finlay & Co
F Nentmoor	2203	Taylor	Mostya	Deep	T M & Co
G Hoosenee	993	D Lorne	Red Sea Ports	5-7	B & P S N Co
H Gerd	751	Andreasen	F F Campbel &Co	4-7	
K Claveresk	2441	Tayler	Antwerp	10-7	W & A Graham & Co
M Salcette	2391	Lewellin	Aden	8-7	P & O Co
N Inverness	2491	Venus	Garston	8-7	T Morrison & Co
O Umainga	1869	Robertson	Antwerp	4-7	W & A Graham & Co
P Rokeby	2455	Sheldrake	Liverpool	6-7	W& A Graham & Co
Q Dorrington Court	2363	Wilson	Antwerp	30-6	W & A Graham & Co
Chupra	3954	Henderson	Antwerp	15-7	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ariosto	2760	Bradley	Karachi	5-7	J Finlay & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	Liverpool	11-7	W& A Graham & Co
3 Glenstrae	3054	McGillivray	Amsterdam	8-7	W & A Graham & Co
4 Asama	2705	Hume	Dunkirk	3-7	T M & Co
5 Clan Graham	3289	Elliott	Dunkirk	3-7	W & A Graham & Co
6 Clan Farquhar	3759	Wadge	Dunkirk	10-7	J Finlay & Co
7 Kristiania	1972	Johnson	Philadelphia	8-7	W & A Graham & Co
10&11 City of Paris	5910	Campbell	Karachi	20-6	K Nixon & Co
10&11 Delhi	4781	Bradshaw	Shanghai	6-7	P & O S N Co
12 & 13 Arabia	4098	Palmer			P & O Co
14 Lhasa	950	McDiarmid		7-7	M M & Co
16 Alavi	3324	Gray	Marsailles	3-7	B & P S N Co

B I D

Dwarka	759	Moxon			M M & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	829	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bhowsagor		Bo S N Co
Ponani	552	Fakeera	Bhowsagar		Bo S N Co

Offside K

Cloudsham	3075	Osborne			W & A & Co

H W V D

Dumra	768	Manley			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel	Commander	From
3	Okara	Moth	Calcutta, May 25

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Sofala	Bownsan	Java
	Fife	Harrison	Phiadelphia
	Asama	Hume	Havre, &c
	Earl of Elgin	Robertson	Karachi
	Ellen	Jacobsen	Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Dumra for Persian Gulf.

" Chupra for Antwerp.

" Landaura for Calcutta, &c.

" C Ferd Laeisz for Hamburg.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia Homeward bound arrived at Marseilles on the 1st instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf arrived at Mombasa, from Bombay on the 1st instant, via Lamu.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Sydney, left Colombo for Bombay on 2nd instant and she is expected here on 5th instant at 3 p. m.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Glasgow, outward bound passed Suez on the 3rd instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 13th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 3,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—53 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 22 bales wool, J A Begbie and Co; 60 bales wool, M Balia; 14 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 88 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 85 bales wool, J Kara; 4,000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—5,500 cwts cottonseed, 2,000 cwts mussor, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2,047 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR HULL.

Arosto s—6,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

Clan Graham s—2,500 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clantsham s—2,500 cwts manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

Umsinga s—172 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Claveresk s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, H Maganlal; 2,000 cwts linseed, M Valubdas.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—695 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Glenstral s—110 bales cotton, 201 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 118 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—14 bales twist, K Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Farquhar s—110 bales cotton, the Bombay Co: 4,000 cwts wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia s—25 bales skins, E N Stein.

Kristiania s—330 bales cotton waste, H Bhijnath and Co; 255 cwts capsicum, R Morarji and Co; 2,008 cwts myrabollams, Ezji Oomersey.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Farquhar s—204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—45 cwts sharkfins, E Mohdina; 109 boxes British dollars, The Mercantile Bank of India; 10 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 75 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 5 cwts genda horns, M Essabhoy; 284 boxes British dollars, The Hongkong and Shanghai B Corporation.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—63 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 125 bales twist D Sassoon and Co; 4 chests opium, C Bamonji and Co; 1 chest opium, Tata Sons and Co; 24 chests opium, M H Dehdasty; 50 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—4 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 1,001 cwts cotton, Ralli Bros 60 cwts gum, M M Essabhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

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Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa,

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS.

Put on your tat ta, little girlie	Miss Clarice Mayne
I want to sing in Opera	Wilkie Bard
On the Silvery Sands ...	Miss Madge Temple
Breakfast in my bed on Sunday morning	Harry Lauder
Flanagan	Miss Florrie Forde
There's a little black cupid in the moon	G. H. Elliot
Down in Jungle Town	Miss Ethel Leevey
I'm shy, Mary Ellen, I'm shy!	Jack Pleasants
Hi! Hi! Hi! Mister McKie.	Miss Ella Retford
My wife's cake	Will Bentley
Sweet Caroline	Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ...	Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street	Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is	Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is playing	Miss Maie Ash
La, La, La, La, Sing this chorus with me	Herbert Rule
You taught me how to love you	Miss Clara Beck
Ginger you're balmy	Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan	Miss Jose Collins
We're all waiting for a girl ...	Billy Williams
Good-Bye, every body's girlie.	Miss Dorothy Ward
I'm setting the Village on fire ...	Billy Merson
Shirts	Morny Cash
We don't want a girl	Rich and Rich

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Maidie and her Teddy bear ...	Miss Maidie Scott
I wish I'd a girl like Molly...	Miss Daisy Dormer
If the world were mine to give ...	Miss Annie Schuberth
The light of Day	George Martin
In the evening by the Moonlight ...	Plantation Song
Waltzing the "Waltz Dream" Waltz	Whit Cunliffe
Good Night? Mr. Knight ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
I'm going to marry Maisie... ...	Coon Song
Fol-ol-the-Diddle-ol	Fred Land
Jessie the flower o' Inverness ...	Miss Annie Purcell
Dear Loch Lomond ...	Miss Jessie Preston
My Scholars	Matt Kilduff
The bright blue moon	J. J. Mannix
Simple stories	Reg. Bolton
Ten little toes	Whit Cunliffe
Father Started Rolling	Will Fieldhouse
I think I'll be going home now!	Jay Laurier
Jeremiah	Miss May Moore Duprez
Queen of the Factory ...	Miss Florrie Forde
Little Humming Bird ...	Miss Phyllis Dare
Peter Peacock, Esq. ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
My Chateau in Barcelona ...	Miss Ella Retford
The Garden of My Heart ...	Chas Gardle
Lola Lolita	Miss Lil Hawthorne
Carrots	Miss Maidie Scott

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THE 4TH PLANET

SONG FOLIO.

Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS:—

I Wonder if you miss me sometimes	
fall in and follow me	Chas. R. Whittle
My Wife's gone to the Country, Hooray?	Phil. Parsons
Here comes the Chocolate Major ...	G. H. Elliot
She was a Girl in White ...	Miss Edna Latonne
The Moonlight Promenade ...	George Lashwood
Up she goes!	Whit Cunliffe
I met Mary Ellen at th'Isle of Man	Miss Ella Retford
Poppies	Wilkie Bard
Oh! Miss Wilhelmina	Miss Esta Stella
When I take my Morning Promenade	Miss Rosie Lloyd
Loo, Sue, Mary, Dinah	G. H. Elliott
Are you anybody's girlie in Particular?	Arthur Sutcliffe
Come and put your arms around me	Miss Jessie Templeton
Oh? the Picture Show ...	Miss Cissie Thompson
Mister Man in the Moon ...	Miss Ada Martine
Violet	Miss Winifred
My Boy's a Sailorman ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
Tell'em that I'm your Uncle ...	Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one?	Chas. B. Whittle
She was a Dollar Princess	Miss Violet Loraine
The fellow who looks like me ...	Harry Simms
Tha' comes fra' Lancashire ...	Miss Florrie Gallimore
Oh? the Sunday morning walk	Miss Hetty King
Mary, you don't come from Spain	Miss Ella Retford
What do you say, Molly Molloy?	Miss May Mars
Cheer up? My Highland Lassie	Miss Dorothy Ward

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 4th July, 1911.

THE BOMBAY MILLS.

THE prosperity of Bombay depends to a great extent upon the prosperity of her cotton mills. Last year was, by no means, a good year for the textile industry. The very high prices that the mills had to pay for cotton made it impossible for them to sell their production with any margin of profit. This year, too, from January most of the spinning concerns have been working at a loss again owing to the price of cotton continuing to rule very high as a result of the last American cotton crop—as the one before that—also turning out inadequate to meet the demand of the trade for raw material. This state of affairs obliged more cotton to be taken away from India as exports to Europe and Japan, with the natural result of a sharp rise in rates here which have remained very firm all along owing to the material reduction in the stocks of cotton available for our mills. With regard to the weaving mills, conditions have been, we are glad to say, more favourable, owing to a fairly good demand for cloth. While some of the mills have only been able to make both ends meet, many others have been able to make profits sufficiently to pay dividends without being obliged to draw on reserve funds so far, and also to sell their output forward well up to the end of the year, at rates showing a reasonable margin of profit. The production of our spinning mills is principally for China markets, and their supplies nowadays come from three different sources, from the Chinese mills, from Japan and from India. Owing to the very high range at which prices have been ruling, Chinese dealers considered it advisable to adopt the system of "hand-to-mouth business." At the same time supplies from these three sources, though somewhat reduced from India and Japan, have been coming in sufficiently to meet fully the requirements of the trade under the new method adopted by the buyers. For these reasons, spinners now have been finding it impossible to sell their production for these markets even at actual cost price.

Such has been the condition of our yarn trade with China during the past several months, owing to the high level at which price of cotton has been maintained and there is little prospect of a better state of affairs obtaining until we get our new crop cotton at a lower range of prices for which buyers in China are sure to continue to adhere to the system of buying for their immediate requirements, only so long as the nature of the growing American cotton crop remain uncertain and prices keep high here owing to the very limited stock of cotton. Sale rates cannot be expected to come down to any reasonable extent, until the arrival of the new cotton in Bombay in November, to enable our mills to offer their production at more reasonable rates with the decline in the price of the raw material. Matters stand thus at the present moment and with the setting in of the monsoon, it will not be amiss for us to survey the situation as to the future prospects of the trade. The course of the monsoon will be watched with great interest, as on a fair and timely distribution of the rains in India, during the next three months depends not only the condition of our next cotton crop, but also the course of our textile trade itself. Good rains mean good crops and that means increase of buying power for the cultivators who form the major part of India's population—a condition capable of contributing not a little towards benefiting the trade. Of course, we need hardly say the progress of the growing cotton crop in America will be still more keenly watched by all interested in the mill industry, as prices of our cotton will follow those of American cotton, according as the crop there this year is a large one or otherwise. What will be the position of cotton three months hence, it is impossible to say now. If we have a bumper cotton crop in America, and reports from there so far have been encouraging us to hope for it, then we should see a great improvement in the outlook for our mills. With the prolonged "hand-to-mouth" style of business in China all along the past several months of high level of rates in all probability there cannot be any great accumulation of stocks in the interior markets there and, therefore, when rates for yarn have cheapened with cheap cotton we should see all these markets thrown into a state of great activity by a general improvement in the trade and several trading centres in China clamouring for supplies at reduced prices.

A few days ago, owing to a little spurt in China markets, due possibly to the pinch of the want of stocks being felt in the interior markets, the situation improved considerably, and our mills got an opportunity to sell nearly fifty thousand bales of all counts to shippers. But the improvement in the trade in China does not seem to have been of a nature justifying the large business done here. The fact that activity set in there only to pass away very soon possibly argues that the fashion of hand-to-mouth business is still in force and the large extent of the business done here is to be ascribed more to the speculative tendency of the buyers than to the demand from China. As there is little prospect of prices of the old crop cotton coming down before the new crop is gathered, our yarn trade must drag on in this unsatisfactory state as far as the mills are concerned. Taking into consideration the present situation of affairs, if we have a good monsoon in India this year, and we do not see any reason why we should not, with the satisfactory progress of the present American crop, we should see the dawn of an era of prosperity for our mills. At the moment of writing, for reasons recounted above, while we not unreasonably take an optimistic view of the situation, the long break in the monsoon rains has been causing some anxiety, though we are glad to say that the abnormal conditions in the weather now prevaling have not at all seriously affected the situation so far.

KASAULI INSTITUTE.

THERE are many satisfactory points to be noted in the tenth annual report of the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, which covers the year ending on December 31st last. Principally, it shows that not only does the work which the Institute performs constantly increase in quantity, but that there is a similar advance in efficiency. During 1910, the number of persons treated was 2,073, an increase of 136 over the corresponding figure for 1909, and in addition 328 people attended for advice, but did not undergo the course. At the same time, the percentage of failures of the treatment fell to. 9·19 per cent., which is the lowest figure which has yet been reached. This appears, of course, to be a very low percentage, and in order to avoid misconception, it is well to explain once more that it by no means represents the number of deaths, which occurred from hydrophobia. The directors of the Institute do not regard a case as a failure unless certain conditions, giving a favourable opportunity for a cure, have been satisfied. During 1910, there were 26 deaths at the Institute from hydrophobia. Of these 14 died during treatment; eight within 15 days of completion of treatment and four later than 15 days after completion of treatment. These four only were counted for the purpose of calculating the percentage and the percentage of deaths to person treated was 1·25. This also is but a low figure, and Major W. A. Harvey, the Superintendent, utters a warning against the panic, which seems to seize people after coming in contact with a suspected dog and the exaggeration of the risk of infection, in which both medical men and laymen indulge. He says this more particularly in regard to the people who came for advice but were not treated, and many of whom apparently made an unnecessary journey. "These" says Major Harvey "comprised persons licked, in whom the saliva did not come in contact with any recent cut or abrasion, persons who treated the licked spot at once with an efficient antiseptic, persons whose dog was still alive ten days after licking or biting them, and other similar cases in which the possibility of infection was precluded.

There is a tendency amongst the general public and also amongst medical men to magnify the likelihood of infection, which leads to persons arriving at Kasauli or being sent there when a saner view of the probabilities involved would have negatived the idea of any danger." He goes on to point out that the mortality from rabies amongst the bitten and untreated is not high for man and a frequently-quoted estimate places it at 15 per cent. At the same time, however logical Major Harvey's warning may be from a dispassionate view, it is impossible to be unsympathetic with the cases he refers to. No one can make too certain in a case of possible infection by rabies, and where at any rate the patient's immunity depends on a self-administered antiseptic who will blame the doctor, who refuses to rely upon its efficiency. Marking the completion of ten years' work by the Institute, Major Harvey goes on to review the changes made in anti-rabic treatment. Two points only need be mentioned. He suggests that an official effort should be made to obtain statistics regarding the rabic mortality among untreated persons, so that the value of inoculation may be gauged, and that there be a change in the definition of a failure of treatment. He considers that, in any event, a person who has been under treatment for ten days, should be regarded as treated and if he dies his case should be classed as a failure. Turning to other matters, it is gratifying to find that the special appeal to the public on behalf of the extension scheme realised over thirty-six thousand rupees, more specially on the appeal has had the effect of inducing regular subscribers to increase their support and to bring in additional subscribers. The Hardwick and Grange Estates have now been purchased in order to provide further accommodation for patients at a cost of Rs. 7,000 and nearly Rs. 30,000 has been spent on waiting-rooms, quarters for indigents, laboratory extensions and the construction of dog-houses. These buildings are in course of construction. During the coming year the erection of a hotel for Indian patients of the middle class on the Hardwick site will be commenced and the Grange will be adapted to the use of Indian noblemen. Substantial progress is thus being made with the extension scheme foreshadowed in last year's report, although it is announced that its completion will take some time.

SEA ISLAND COTTON.

THE indifferent demand for Sea Island cotton, which has existed for some months past, says the "Manchester Guardian," has given rise to a somewhat difficult situation in the West Indies. The cotton-growers there have already had to decide on the question of the maximum area which they will plant with cotton during the coming season, but owing to the dull state of the market they will now be compelled to settle definitely how much of this area they will actually use. In coming to a decision on this point, they will be guided largely by consideration of the prices likely to be realised. They may also be guided by the action recently taken in the United States to deal with a similar situation. There, a Committee appointed by the Sea Island cotton-growers, has recommended that the area to be devoted to the growing of this variety in the coming season should be reduced by 50 per cent. This has led the British Cotton-growing Association to consider the position created in the West Indies. Writing to the Imperial Director of Agriculture for those islands, the chairman of the Association expresses the opinion that, as it is not possible to effect any great change in the output of cotton by limiting the area under cultivation in the West Indies, it would at all events be unwise in present circumstances to increase the area. Mr. Hutton also deals with the difficulty of moving any quantities of Sea Island cotton at high prices, and refers particularly to the similar circumstances in the United States. The questions, then, which he puts before the West Indian producers are—Will they permit the cotton to be offered at 14d. to 16d. per pound, at which rate every bale would be sold promptly; or will they hold out for six months to a year for high prices? If they decide on the latter course, Mr. Hutton states that the British Cotton-growing Association will be quite willing to finance the cotton for them. Fear, however, exists in some quarters that this position of affairs may discourage growers and lead to a set-back in the industry. Accordingly, the Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture is cautioning the planters against the consequences of slackness in attending to the areas already under cultivation. He points out particularly that it is of far greater importance to increase the yield per acre than the total yield, as in the latter case, it would mean additional outlay on extended cultivation, which might not be compensated for by the larger value of the total yield.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE Indian Railways continue to enjoy comparative immunity from fatal accidents, and the returns for 1910 show a slight improvement—which could scarcely have been expected seeing that the mileage had increased by 566 miles in the year. Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc., caused the death of 55 persons and injury to 335 against 79 and 287. Accidents to persons from other causes other than accidents to trains, etc., resulted in the death of 1,456 and injuries to 827, of whom 184 of the former and 475 of the latter were passengers. Of Railways' or contractors' servants 361 were killed and 545 injured. Altogether the number of persons killed and injured on Indian Railways, in the working of public traffic during 1910, was 1,857 and 1,664 as against 1,931 and 1,623 respectively, an increase of 41 injured and a decrease of 74 killed. Out of a total of 372·11 millions, against 333·70 millions of passengers travelling and of 13,434·85 millions of miles against 12,396·31 millions of miles travelled, three passengers were killed and 184 injured against 29 killed and 127 injured. This gives an average of one in 4,478·28 millions against one in 427·46 millions of miles travelled in 1910 and 1909 respectively.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Devanha," with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden, at 10 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 a. m. on Friday next. The mails left Brindisi late.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a second Assistant Government Advocate for Burma.

THE Central Committee of the Coronation Durbar will probably not visit Delhi until the rains have broken.

THE death took place on Sunday last at Naini Tal of Mrs. Wallack, the wife of Mr. William Wallack, Barrister, formerly officiating Government Advocate of Allahabad.

MR. P. A. JORDAN, a jute merchant and well-known resident of Darjeeling, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver in the forehead. The deceased had been ailing for some time past.

LADY HARDINGE's Charity Concert has been an unprecedented success, and the fact that the receipts show Rs. 2,700 and the sale of programmes shows Rs. 300 is a matter of congratulation to Her Excellency, and all who so willingly gave their assistance.

MUCH disappointment was caused in mail week through the receipt of a message from the Home Secretary, declining to accede to a petition to recommend the elevation of Portsmouth to the dignity of a city.

EACH of the 40,000 policemen along the line of the route of the Coronation procession was provided with a package of chocolate, supplied to the order of the Metropolitan Police Department, Scotland Yard.

SEVERAL important questions regarding economy in the working charges of Indian Railways are now under the active consideration of the Government of India.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FOM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 16.

THE SEVENTH HUSSARS.

AT the present time, when so much difficulty is being experienced in obtaining candidates for the commissioned ranks of the Army, that a number of devices have had to be resorted to which were unnecessary a very few years ago, and when recruiting for the rank and file is not proceeding so briskly as is desirable from the point of view of procuring soldiers of good physique who are approaching maturity, it is unfortunate, writes the "Standard's" military correspondent, that a flagrant instance should have occurred of a regiment being ordered on foreign service out of its proper turn. The "personnel" of the Army is only too ready to nurse grievances—grievances which are often imaginary. But there is no question whatever as to the 7th Hussars having a legitimate grievance in connection with their having been detailed to proceed to India this trooping season. Colonel Seely has made no attempt to deny it in the course of his replies to the numerous questions on the subject which have been addressed to him in Parliament since he became Under-Secretary of State for War. He has admitted that the regiment has only spent nine years at Home in the last twenty-five, and he has stated that during the last thirty years no fewer than eighteen cavalry regiments have spent a shorter period on foreign service than the 7th Hussars.

The attitude taken up on the question by the Army Council is intelligible enough. They say that the mischief was done when the "linked regiment" system was evolved some years ago, and that it cannot be helped now. "At the beginning of these arrangements inequalities must occur," says Colonel Seely with philosophical resignation, "and this regiment is undoubtedly one which suffers in comparison with some, though not in comparison with others." From this statement of the case, it is to be inferred that the 7th Hussars do not stand alone in suffering from the juggling with the regimental roster that is taking place, and that other cavalry corps may have a similar experience before long. The feeling that they are victims of injustice, and the dissatisfaction prevailing amongst all ranks in that particular regiment, which the authorities admit to be well grounded, will, in fact, spread itself in due course to others which will find themselves similary treated. Supposing that there are no more reorganisations, the "linked" system is in the course of years, to put an end to all inequalities. But officers and men take merely an academic interest in posterity. They attach greater importance to being treated fairly themselves than they do to promises that those coming after them are to enjoy that privilege.

No doubt there is something to be said for the view taken by the existing military authorities at headquarters. If the 7th Hussars were to be kept in this country for another four years or so, so as to give them their proper share of Home service, the "linked" scheme would be thrown completely out of gear. How it comes about that this scheme was so worked out as to ensure that a regiment should be sent on foreign service several years before its time, has not been explained; and it is particularly significant that one of the corps at Home, which should in the ordinary course have gone abroad before the 7th, is also a Hussar regiment, so that a mistake must have been made even within the Hussar group. The linking was in fact obviously mismanaged. It would be interesting to know who was responsible for the details, and whether the effect of the reorganisation was fully considered in all its bearings by the author or authors.

A soldier has, of course, to go where he is sent. He enters into no written contract with the State as to how long he is to spend at home and how long he is to spend abroad, so that authorities who pass their time in Whitehall can switch him about at their pleasure. But this is not the way to render the Army popular, nor is it the way to dissipate the discontent which prevails amongst regimental officers, and which is leading to so many resignations in the commissioned ranks.

MILITARY OFFICERS' EXPENSES.

"General" writes to a prominent daily:—"The shortage of candidates for the Army is getting more pronounced. The two main reasons for this are that the pay is too small, and that an officer cannot afford, out of his own pocket, the cost of passing the requisite examinations.

A second-lieutenant of infantry receives but 5s. 3d. a day, and when, three years or more later, he is advanced to lieutenant's rank, he receives 6s. 6d. a day. Out of this for nine or ten years he has to pay about 4s. a day "messing," with extra for tea, a share of the general upkeep of the mess, newspapers, etc. He has also to keep himself in clothes, and is expected to look smart and to pay for cabs, when accepting hospitality proffered to his regiment. Without an allowance of at least £100 a year, the young officer is put to the greatest straits to make both ends meet.

The rates of regimental pay were fixed many years ago, when the value of money was much greater. As a general officer of much experience, I have no hesitation in affirming that the regimental officers require, and should undoubtedly receive, a messing allowance of 4s. a day over and above their present emoluments. They should further be provided with free tuition—by means of a garrison instructor—in all their preparation for professional examinations.

I suppose this addition would add from three quarters of a million to one million to the Army Estimates, but England is a rich country, and so long as she prefers to keep up a voluntary rather than a compulsory army, then she must be prepared to pay a fair wage to the regimental officer who nowadays has to be always training the men of short service who pass through the ranks.

The zeal and smartness of the regimental officer of the present day are remarkable, and a very great improvement on the condition of 30 years ago, but it is sad to hear of so many instances of young men, keen for soldiering, being unable to face the normal everyday expenses of regimental life. For their sake I trust the Secretary of State for War will face the question and grant each regimental officer an extra daily allowance of 4s. for his messing and introduce more garrison instructors to help all officers to once qualify for higher rank.

MILITARY SERVICE.

The High Commissioners and representatives of the Oversea Dominions were entertained at dinner two evenings ago, by Captain G. P. Boyd-Carpenter at the Connaught Rooms. The distinguished company included Lord Strathcona, the Bishop of Ripon, Rear-Admiral Bridges, Sir W. Hall Jones, Mr. Norman Craig, M. P., Lord Galway, Lord Hardwicke, Mr. F. G. Pearce (Australian Minister of Defence), and Lord Lawrence. Responding to the toast of the Oversea Dominions, proposed by the Bishop of Ripon, Mr. G. F. Pearce (after a response by Lord Strathcona) said that they in Australia did not believe it was manly to allow England always to bear the burdens of the Colonies. They were spending more money on defence in Australia than hitherto, and on the first of next month 10,000 youths would be armed and equipped in Australia and would commence military training. From the military training in Australia they had received benefits they did not anticipate. For one thing they were going to reap a great economic benefit. Could they calculate in pounds, shillings, and pence the value to a nation of a universal medical inspection of its youth, which followed as the result of military training? Discipline also was worth something to a nation. They were not inbued with a spirit of Jingoism in Australia, but it was rather because they wanted to avoid the dangers of militarism that they armed the nation. The surest way to check militarism was to train every man as a soldier, and make him realise what his Jingoism or militarism might mean.

LORD KITCHENER AND BOY SCOUTS.

Viscount Kitchener has joined the council of the Baden-Powell Boy Scouts. Lieut.-General Sir R. S. Baden-Powell, writing on the subject in the June number of the "Headquarters Gazette," the Boy Scouts' organ, says: "Perhaps one of the most striking testimonies to our work has been the accession of Lord Kitchener to our council during the past month. There are many misconceptions abroad as to the character of our new patron, and we are sure to be assailed with the cry of, 'There you are! I told you so. The Boy Scouts are in reality a veiled military movement. Lord Kitchener, the fighting general, has now joined them.' But if only our critics could have heard what the Field Marshal said to me as regards his view of our movement, they would have a very different line to take. He is not merely a soldier, but a great administrator, a thinker, a traveller, and a whole-hearted patriot. He has big broad views, based on a wide experience. His one thought is to raise the character of our nation, not merely to prevent the present tendency to drift downwards, but to infuse a new life and spirit into it such as will drive it upwards on to a higher grade than before, higher than that of other nations, who are all pushing upward in the race for peace and for the prosperity of a whole people. It is a matter for deep consideration, as well as gratification, that his master mind sees in the Boy Scouts a step to that end. His aim is something far and away above the petty idea of soldiering, to which some narrow visions can only reach—he is thinking only of a great bond of good citizenship in a healthy nation, as healthy in mind and spirit as in body, and he believes that this much-needed health of both can be infused into the rising generation through the medium of the brotherhood of the Scouts."

MILITARY TATTOO.

An enormous crowd of visitors on Saturday evening, were present at a grand military tattoo, which was the most attractive feature of the programme at the Crystal Palace in connection with the Festival of Empire. A dark night was essential for the success of the tattoo, and as it was late before the moon shed its full brightness, the conditions were ideal. Several thousand bandsmen and cadets played and marched, while flickering torches borne by 500 other men gave a weird illumination to the scene.

In the afternoon a naval and military display was given on the football ground at the Palace by cadet corps, the finest performance, perhaps, being that of the Boys' Naval Brigade. Two detachments of Australian and Canadian cadets took part in a tug-of-war. This performance came to an end with a march past. The fourth part of the Empire Pageant was performed for the first time in the Pageant Ground. The scenes dealt entirely with Overseas Dominions, the picture of Empire afar off, showing scenes in Australia, Canada, and India, closing with a picturesque allegorical masque, in which Britannia and her Dominions formed a procession with symbolical cars and banners.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders have been issued by Major-General J. B. Woon, C.B., Commanding the Southern Army, dated June 27th:—

125th Napier's Rifles.—Major C. B. L. Clery, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command vice Major A. P. D. C. Stuart transferred to the 104th Wellesley's Rifles, dated 7th June 1911.

33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry.—Captain L. E. Dening, Squadron Commander, pro tem and to remain seconded, and Captain W. H. Anderson, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander pro tem, vice Major F. C. A. Parsons seconded dated 17th May 1911.

2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry.—Major A. LeF. Smith, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major F. P. S. Dunsford officiating as Commandant, dated 8th April 1911.

Southern India Rifle Association Meeting.—The attention of Officers Commanding Corps is invited to the Rules and Programme for 1911 of the Southern India Rifle Association, which have recently been issued to all Corps, regarding the Rifle Meeting to be held at Bangalore from the 4th to 16th September 1911. (2). The General Officer Commanding the Southern Army hopes that General Officers will afford all ran

INDIAN PRINCE'S DARING.

MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR AT HURLINGHAM.

Fine Horsemanship Averts an Accident.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 3.

The papers give prominence to a splendid feat of horsemanship, exhibited by the Maharajah of Gwalior at a gymkhana at Hurlingham on Saturday, by which a serious accident was averted.

The Maharajahs of Bikanir and Gwalior were tent-pegging, when owing to his turban slipping, the Maharajah of Gwalior lost control of his horse. Leaving his lance sticking in the peg, he kept his seat while the horse bolted forty yards at a terrific pace towards the spectators, who were largely ladies, and only protected by a light hurdle fence. His Highness, realising the danger and disregarding the speed, leapt to the ground, and keeping hold of the rains threw his whole weight on the bridle, bringing the animal to its haunches within four feet of the fence. The feat was received with great cheering, and later, Lord Haddington, presenting the prizes, complimented the Maharajah on his superb horsemanship.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

Canadian Coronation Troops Detained.

BRITISH BATTALION HELD IN READINESS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Cunard steamer "Carmania" was unable to leave Liverpool yesterday, owing to the strike. The liner "St. Louis" picked up the mails at Queenstown.

The service to the continent from Hull is suspended.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 3.

The "Suevic" has obtained a crew, but the "Carmania" and the "Empress of Britain," with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and 800 Canadian Coronation troops, who embarked on Saturday, are still detained.

A battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment, at Lichfield, is ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Hull or Liverpool.

A resolution was adopted at the Hull meetings of strikers in favour of an immediate return to work under certain conditions.

It is expected that this action will lead to a prompt settlement.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Many strikers at Liverpool have again complicated the situation by refusing to obey their leaders' manifesto to resume work to-day.

AVIATION.

European Circuit Race.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Four competitors in the European circuit aviation race arrived at Dover before five o'clock this morning.

LATER.

The aviators in the European circuit race stopped at Shoreham and proceeded from there to London. Signor Vedrines was first to arrive at Hendon. He was followed by M. Vidart, who arrived thirty-six minutes later. Then arrived Messrs. Kimmerling, Beaumont, Valentine and Garros, in the order named, within half an hour. All succeeded in crossing the Channel without mishap, the sun shining brightly.

Great crowds had gathered at Dover and Shoreham, near Brighton in expectation of the aviators.

The only eventful descent was that of the Frenchman, M. Train, who descended at Newhaven and collided with a wire fence. He, however, was uninjured.

The crowd grew to thousands at an early hour at Hendon.

Signor Vedrines received an ovation and was besieged by admirers. He said he was most fit and that he had had a splendid passage. The other aviators had also an enthusiastic reception.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER FOUNDERS.

CHRISTIANIA, JULY 2.

The Norwegian steamer "Eclipse," with a crew of 56, has foundered off Cape Langanes, Iceland.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 2.

The P. and O. steamer "Davanha," left here at 10 p. m. for Bombay, with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo.

The P. and O. steamer "Morea" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

ON Thursday night a muddy shower fell at Burdwan and left its marks on the leaves of the trees. It is believed that a water-spout was formed somewhere in the river Damodar which is now in very high flood, and the muddy water of the river, taken up by the water-spout came back in the form of muddy rain.

SUGGESTIONS are being invited for entertainments at the People's Fete during the Coronation Durbar. It is expected that 800,000 persons will be present in and about Delhi on the great gala day.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Germany's Explanation of Her Action.

APPROVAL OF SPANISH PRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, JULY 2.

The semi-official *Koelnische Zeitung*, in an article upon Germany's action in Morocco, says, "Developments in Morocco have forced Germany into action. The situation has become chaotic, and the Sultan's authority is gone. As France and Spain are exceeding the Algeciras Act, and have established stations in the interior, it is explicable that Germany, in accordance with the demand of her subjects, sent the 'Panther' to Agadir to protect them. The measure is not aimed at Morocco, nor is it intended as a counter-stroke to the French and Spanish action. Germany does not intend to establish herself permanently at Agadir, but the protection of her countrymen will not be withdrawn until order is restored."

The Spanish Press generally approves Germany's action, which is regarded as the logical outcome of the French action.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The German papers express their relief that the Government has at length abandoned its policy of observation and toleration. They declare that it is impossible to ignore the cry of German merchants for protection, though they do not explain the nature of the danger threatening the merchants, beyond vague references to the possibility of the disorder in Northern Morocco eventually spreading to the south.

A semi-official message from Berlin to the *Koelnische Zeitung* states that no landing is at present intended, and will only be carried out should the protection of German lives and property require it.

There is considerable speculation in both the French and Spanish papers as to the attitude of Great Britain, especially in view of the Anglo-French *entente* and Great Britain's commercial preponderance. The papers believe that Britain's attitude will be a decisive factor.

The German papers contend that the so-called British imports into South Morocco are mainly German goods shipped via England.

English Press Comments.

The comments of the English papers on the Moroccan situation this morning give no clue to the probable attitude of Great Britain. While they are in general sympathetic to France, some hold that that country has brought the trouble on herself. Most of the papers consider that Germany is actuated less by commercial considerations than by a desire to secure a port in the Atlantic. There are divided views on the probability of her action leading to a partition more or less disguised.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that when the partition comes Great Britain will have something to say. She cannot allow Tangier to fall into the hands of another great Power, adds that paper, but Sir Edward Grey will exert his influence in favour of a just and pacific settlement.

The *Times* is not inclined to take seriously what is "possibly simply a little rattling of the sabre to meet the exigencies of domestic politics."

LATER.

The German papers are emphatic in their statement that no troops have yet been landed in Morocco.

The Spanish papers are delighted at the German action, which, they state, is due, as in the case of Spain, to the French "Tunisification" of Morocco.

LADRONE ISLANDS.

Proposed Fortification by United States.

WASHINGTON, JULY 3.

The Government is considering plans submitted by Admiral Mahan for the extensive fortification of Guam in the Ladrone Islands.

[The Ladrone Islands are in the North Pacific Ocean between 13° and 21° N. lat. and 144° and 146° E. long. They are under the government of the Philippine Islands, from which they lie some distance to the east. The name of Islas de los Ladrones or "Islands of the Thieves" was given them by the ship's company of Magellan on account of the thieving propensities of the inhabitants. The islands are divided by a broad channel into two groups. Guam is the largest and southernmost island and contains the only town in the Ladrones, San Ignacio de Agana. It has the harbour of Umata, which was fortified by the Spaniards.]

THE SARDARNI MURDER CASE.

Appeal of the Rani.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 3.

At the Chief Court to-day before Justices Kensington and Rattigan, the Hon'ble Mr. Shadilal argued on the appeal preferred by Sardarni Bhagwan Koer and her maid-servants against the order of sentences passed on her on a charge of murder by poison, by the Sessions Judge of Amritsar. Mr. Broadway represented the Crown, Mr. Shadilal opened the appeal at great length going into details of the case and the evidence and said that the letters which had since been discovered clearly prove that the deceased was so much infatuated with the Rani and took disappointment so much to heart that he contemplated committing suicide and so expressed his intention. He also dwelt on what he considered inconsistencies and improbabilities of the prosecution case. Fresh evidence, which the defence has got the Chief Court's permission to produce, will be tendered to-morrow.

Mr. Joseph Christraens has made a number of brilliant flights round Pretoria in his Bristol biplane. He is the first airman to fly in the Transvaal.

Leeds, which already possesses 28 parks and pleasure grounds, has been presented by Lord Grimthorpe and the trustees of the Wade charities with a new park of 41 acres.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

General Estimates of Cost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

The detailed Imperial estimate for the Coronation Durbar is now before the Secretary of State, and all the local Governments except Bombay have sent in their provincial estimates of the Durbar, which will now be examined in the Finance Department and subsequently sent Home to the Secretary of State for final sanction.

LAHORE, JULY 3.

The *C. M. Gazette* understands that the Governors of Ceylon and Hongkong have accepted the invitation of the Government of India to attend the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

KING MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FOR CALCUTTA.

Consecration Ceremony.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

To commemorate permanently the visit of His Majesty to Calcutta, the ceremony of consecrating the grounds of King's Hospital was celebrated on Sunday at No. 302 Upper Circular Road. The ceremony commenced at 6 a.m. and lasted until 6 p.m. Early in the morning *Homi* celebrations were duly performed in the presence of the Maharajah of Darbhanga and others. When the ceremony was over, the holy *Tika* was administered and *prasad* distributed amongst those present. This was followed by the reading of the *Chandi* and other sacred books by well-known Pundits. This went on till three p.m. Between three and four p.m., alms were distributed to the poor and at four p.m., a reception was held by the Maharajah of Darbhanga, when there was a large influential gathering. Dr. Sarat K. Mullick, in opening the meeting, dwelt upon the need for a hospital and the advantage it would be to that part of the city. The objects of the Hospital were :—(1) To investigate cases which have so far baffled treatment; (2) to attend at their homes women in confinement and thus save them from quacks; (3) to send out travelling dispensaries to the suburbs to attend those who cannot come to the hospitals; and (4) to build a special open sanatorium for the treatment of consumption.

The Maharaja of Darbhanga, who presided, said, among other things: "I am sure we are rightly interpreting the feelings of His Majesty in saying that no memorial of his visit to Calcutta will be more in accordance with the wishes of his own heart and with that of his Royal Consort, Queen Mary, than the erection of a hospital for the healing of the poor and needy in time of bodily distress and especially for alleviating the sufferings of what we may call the poor of the respectable middle classes, who with slender means are able at all times to be submerged when illness overtakes them. There are no cases more distressing or more deserving of our sympathy than those I have just mentioned, when they have to succumb to poverty through illness. These we may be sure will always turn to the King's Hospital with an eye of hope in their hour of distress."

CALCUTTA'S BEEF SUPPLY IN DANGER.

Hide-Dealers on Strike.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

A most determined attempt to resist the introduction of a new Municipal scheme for licensing dealers in cowhides which came into operation on the 1st instant, culminated in a strike of the Calcutta butchers on Friday last, and, had it not been for the forethought of the Superintendent of the New Municipal Market, the European section of the public would have been altogether deprived of their daily supply of beef.

Under the new scheme, all hide-dealers would have to pay a license fee of Rs. 12 per head before they would be allowed to purchase the hides of cows intended for slaughter at the Tangra Slaughter House. The number of hide-dealers was at first limited to ten, each paying a fee of Rs. 12, as license fee, but, on the representation of some of the butchers, the number of licensed hide-dealers was raised to twelve and the license fee was reduced to Rs. 12 per head. Up to now, only one hide-dealer has taken out a license.

Yesterday the Corporation officials succeeded in having 250 cows slaughtered for to-day's supply of beef in Calcutta.

LAND REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

Opinion of Local Governments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The Government of India have invited the opinions of the local Governments on the recommendations contained in Chapter 5 of the Decentralisation Commissions Report relating to land revenue settlements and assessment. The principal points for discussion, are in the settlement questions, that the major provinces should have the same power as that enjoyed by the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and whether the general privilege of the land revenue assessment should be embodied in provincial legislation. Chapter 6 of the Report, which deals with the Forest Act, will be fully covered by the proposed Forest Bill and the revision of the Forest Code.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ABORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

It is understood that it has been settled that an expedition against the Abors shall be undertaken next October. A force of some 2,500 troops and military police should be sufficient to inflict exemplary punishment and to traverse the whole of the country up to the Tibetan border.

One of those curious instances of quaint historical survival, of which many occur in Asia Minor, has lately come before official attention in Constantinople. It is the case of a colony of about 3,000 Russian Cossacks settled in Anatolia. The forefathers of these Cossacks left Russia for voluntary exile 350 years ago. Their departure was occasioned by an attempt to enrol their names for Census purposes in writing. According to the creed of these peasants, the writing down of their names jeopardises their chances of salvation. A few months ago this little band found themselves suddenly faced by the same danger. The arbitration of the Russian Consul in Constantinople, was involved and through his agency funds were obtained from the Russian Government to enable those who wished to do so to return to Russia.

THE HOME CORONATION.

Loyal Messages by Mail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Quite a number of loyal and congratulatory addresses were forwarded to the Secretary of State by the nobles and important public bodies in India by last mail for presentation to Their Majesties the King and Queen. Some of these were enclosed in handsome Oriental caskets of excellent workmanship, particularly a couple from Madras. The Home Office will forward by this week's mail a complete packet of loyal messages from all parts of India which were received by H. E. the Viceroy on Coronation Day.

MR. GOKHALE'S EDUCATION BILL.

Supported by Depressed Classes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA JULY, 3.

A largely attended meeting of the members of the Depressed Classes Mission was held yesterday in the city with Sirdar Coopooswamy Moodliar in the chair. The object of the meeting, as explained by the President, was to lend its support to the passing of the compulsory Education Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council. The Chairman, after addressing the meeting, proposed first a resolution, which expressed loyalty of the backward classes to the Throne and wished long life and a happy reign to Their Majesties King George the Fifth and Queen Mary. This was carried unanimously. Mr. Vithalrao then moved the second resolution to the effect that the meeting approved of the general principles of compulsory primary education and was of opinion that the sooner the Bill was passed the better it was for the people for whom it was intended. After several speakers, including Dr. Harold Mann, who had addressed the meeting in support of the resolution, Mr. Uddhao Rao Tarwade proposed a third resolution, the purport of which was that Government need be under no apprehension that the compulsion would be misunderstood and that people would endeavour to remove all misunderstanding in this connection and educate the ignorant in the true spirit of the Bill. After the resolutions, asking that copies be forwarded to the Government of India and thanking the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and the Chairman and those who had responded to the invitation, the gathering broke up.

LAHORE, JULY 3.

The Ludiana Municipal Committee has supported the Elementary Education Bill.

SIMLA SUMMER CENSUS.

Decrease on Former Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

A summer census of Simla was taken last Friday night, when the whole Municipal staff and a number of volunteers were busily engaged in visiting the houses and taking the census figures. The total is approximately 36,002 persons of which the following are the details: Males 26,547 persons; females 9,455 persons; making a grand total of 36,002. It will thus be seen that the present total is much below the last summer census figures which stood at about 45,000. This result need hardly create any surprise, as the last summer census was taken during September when the station was full of autumn visitors who are invariably missed in June. The selection of the date was, therefore, unfortunate.

ARMS EXEMPTION IN BENGAL.

Comment by "Englishman."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

Commenting on the Government Circular on the proposed abolition of the exemption of arms the *Englishman* says: "If this method is adopted, the freedom to possess revolvers, which all Europeans have hitherto shared with some privileged Indians, will be cancelled, and European planters in isolated positions in the mofussil, as well as Europeans in large towns, where riots sometimes occur, will be left, together with their wives and children, at the mercy of budmashes unless they have taken the precaution to anticipate any disturbance and apply for licenses to hold arms. The sources of leakage point to defects in the working of the Arms Act which ought to be rectified before exemptions are withdrawn wholesale."

DEATH OF POPULAR PLEADER OF TINNEVELLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TINNEVELLY, JULY 3.

The death of Rao Bahadur M. R. Ramkrishna Iyer, a leader of the Tinnevelly Bar and the Secretary of the Tinnevelly Agricultural Association, occurred here yesterday. The deceased was a well-known figure in the district and was widely esteemed for his public spirit and moderate views. In recognition of his noteworthy service in the cause of agriculture, the title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him on last New Year's Day. One of the last public acts of the late Mr. Ashe was to visit him in the sick chamber and present him with the Sannad.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of 75 open goods-vagons of the Sheffield-Twinbarrow type in replacement of the 75 K.B. type of wagons sold by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to the Lower Ganges Brigade Works, Sara.

Approval has been accorded to a new design for four-wheeled family reserved carriages on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

SHIP'S OFFICER DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

A European, named J. L. Miderie, Chief Officer of the steamer "Blomfontein", was drowned yesterday afternoon. He was in a dinghy which struck a lighter and he fell into the river and he never rose; his body has not yet been recovered.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS.

Bills Introduced into Commons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

It is stated that the Bills mentioned by Reuter as having been introduced by Mr. Montagu into the House of Commons are as follows:—(1) One empowering the Government of India to raise the number of Judges in the Calcutta High Court from fifteen to twenty; and (2) one which will enable that Government to create High Courts in the provinces which have not such courts at present. It does not, however, follow that the powers given will be exercised immediately to their full extent, but that the Government should be placed in a position to take action at a suitable time hereafter.

SIMLA, JULY 3.

With regard to the Bill now before the House of Commons for empowering the Government of India by warrants with the previous sanction of the King-Emperor, the Bill, when passed into a law, will remain for some time to come as merely an experimental measure as it may be confidently stated that the Government of India have no immediate intention of creating any new High Court either at Dacca or elsewhere. In fact, the strengthening of the Calcutta High Court by the appointment of additional judges to the maximum number of twenty will render the creation of a separate High Court at Dacca superfluous. As for High Courts for Burma and the Punjab there have been repeated demands in the past, for these representations were fully answered. The necessity for further action in the direction of new High Courts must of necessity depend upon the development of the Punjab and Burma. The advent of a High Court at Dacca will to a large extent depend upon an united demand of the Government and the people in Eastern Bengal.

ACCIDENT TO COLLECTOR OF AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, JULY 3.

Mr. T. C. Edwards, I. C. S., Collector and District Magistrate, Agra, has been seriously injured in a pig-sticking accident. He was brought into Agra from the village where the accident occurred in a motor car, and lies unconscious at his bungalow with the Civil Surgeon in constant attendance. The accident has cast a gloom over the station, as Mr. Edwards is very popular with all classes.

BENGAL MINISTERIAL SERVICE.

Improvement in Pay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Sanction has been given to the comprehensive scheme prepared by the Bengal Government for improving the pay and prospects of the ministerial officers in the province.

NEW LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The Hon. Mr. Duke, Member of the Bengal Executive Council and party, will leave for Calcutta on Saturday next. He had several conferences with the Home Office regarding the situation generally in Bengal and the arrangements for the visit of the King-Emperor to Calcutta.

DEATH OF A PINDI PARSI MERCHANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

News has been received of the death of Nawab Dhanjibhoy, the well known Parsi resident of Rawalpindi, who was for a long time connected with the Murree-Kashmir service and his death is widely deplored in the Punjab.

BURMA KING EDWARD MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 3.

The grand total of subscriptions received up to date by the Bank of Bengal towards the Burma King Edward Memorial Fund amounts to Rs. 99,164.

EXHIBITION CLOCK TOWER FOR ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

The U. P. Exhibition Clock Tower, which was designed by Sir Surnton Jacob, will be erected in the city, the cost being equally shared by Lalas Ram Charam Das, Bisheshar Das and Misrilal, well known raises of the Manohar Das family.

SHAM RUDYARD KIPLING.

Amusing Case.

A miserable-looking fellow was held before the Bloomfield (New Jersey) Police Court on June 14, and charged with drunkenness. He said: "My name is Kipling, Rudyard Kipling. 'Tis my only fault. I pray the good magistrate to admonish me, and I'll go back to England and my verselets."

Asked if he was any relation to the real Rudyard Kipling, defendant replied:

My writings made me famous
Till others stole my name,
But I would have you understand
I'm Kipling just the same.

"Where do you really live?" demanded the magistrate, and the defendant promptly rejoined:

My home is on the ocean blue,
I tell you this because it's true.
I've tried at times to mend my ways,
But suppose I'am good for thirty days.

"That's enough for once," said the magistrate, "you are a mighty poor poet, but a good guesser. Thirty days for Rudyard."

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a permanent building for a Native Institute at Pahartall, a station on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

Partridge shooting will begin earlier than usual in France this year by order of the Minister of Agriculture, owing to the birds being exceptionally numerous.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

III.

Let us now turn our attention to original black suit calls, which are the foundation of all correct understandings and profitable partnerships. Remember that all original black suit calls are primarily informatory. When you call two spades or one club you do not mean that you expect to play the hand of spades or clubs, much less that you want to. Also remember please, if you can, that in working out a theory we must go step by step and that for the present, we are confining ourselves strictly to the original call, with the score at love all. All the text-book writers, and many of the ignavum pecus, who profess to play games of this kind by the light of nature, or what they airily call "experience" and scorn the incubrations of profound analysts, of whom I could give at least one notable name, but will refrain such, I say, have tumbled to the notion that black suit original calls are not exactly what they seem. But haziness of thought as to what they are, and what their precise significance, still hangs like a cloud over too many an auction bridge table. Line upon line shall be our motto in threading these murky labyrinths.

Therefore our jumping off ground is this, that the dealer, unlike the dealer at Straight Bridge must make some bid. And if he does not see his way to doing great things and is not of the sanguine breed who reason (not quite soundly as score sheets too often show) that if I have nothing my partner must have everything however his gorge may rise against that degrading necessity, that bid must be one spade. And the meaning of this bleat is, not necessarily I have nothing at all, but to quote John Doe (to whom I will always I hope do justice, though I mislike his style) I have nothing to boast of. It is also well to remember that if you are left in with a one spade bid, a rare contingency, you cannot lose more than 100 points. So mercifully have the law-makers tempered the wind to the shorn lamb. (Do not imagine, that this is a quotation from Holy Writ, and therefore out of place in a theoretical treatise on cards, because it isn't.) It is because the dealer must bid one spade, for lack of better, that the informatory black suit calls, must be understood as though Two spades were the same as one club and three spades the same as two clubs. Now the meaning of an original two spade and one club is this and this only, I am guarded in spades or clubs, (according to the call) and I have almost a no trumper of my own, but not quite so, if you please partner, go no trumps if you reasonably dare and can. The call does not mean, if I am left alone to wallow in this black slush I believe I can make the odd trick in clubs and two in spades. Particularly is this the case when you call two spades, for by so doing you have deprived yourself of the benefit of the law protecting the compulsory one spade call.

So that should your partner leave you in with two spades, you may go down to any extent. I find in some distinguished card circles, an obstinate tendency to call one club when the dealer thinks he can make the odd, if he is left in. For instance with seven clubs to the Jack and say, the K. Q. of spades (though as likely as not he would make the same call, without the reinforcement in the spade suit.) No call could well be worse from a theoretical point of view, and as long as such calls are made, it is useless to try to play the game on any intelligible basis of co-operation. Your partner will assume at once that you have almost a no trumper, with clubs guarded (and ordinarily this should mean, the reasonable probability of a trick in that suit at No Trumps.) So encouraged he is bound to jump into no trumps, and unless you then harden your heart and take him out again with three clubs to indicate that you are useless in no trumps (so, again opening a door to fatal and costly misunderstanding) he is quite likely to go down calamitously, and from that moment to regard you with cold distrust, if not actual animosity. You can never play successfully with a partner, in whose heart black hatred rages against you. He may even be tempted to reprisals, of which the grim humour is almost sure to escape you, but will be immensely appreciated by both your adversaries. Two spades, or one club called originally then is the announcement of what Hellespont calls a trifle pedantically an auxiliary no trumper, with the suit you have called safely guarded, and likely to yield at least one trick, if your partner makes it no trumps.

Now arises a nice point. Suppose the dealer calls two spades (we will place the dealer if you please, always in the South), and you as West, feel more than a little outraged at the invitation, because you meant to make it yourself to your own partner. You, too, as West may have almost no trumper, and perhaps a better one than South, with the Spade suit guarded. What to do? Obviously I think you must double, thus daunting North, and encouraging East. You can't raise the two to three spades, unless you have five certain tricks in spades and virtually nothing else, should the game go into no trumps. But if you double the two spades, your partner is invited to go no trumps in spite of the first invitation having come from the enemy. This is such a common contingency, and practice is so uncertain and unprincipled, that it would be well if all players came as quickly as possible to a definite understanding about it. Upon the same principle, you would of course in the same circumstances double an original one club. What is your partner's duty when you have as dealer, bid two spades or one club? Suppose he has virtually nothing, and the adversaries, are silently gloating, as some ghouls will, over the prospect of running you down in the spade suit? Obviously North cannot very well call no trumps. Again we are face to face with a recurring theoretical difficulty. It arises more often than it should, because dealers are so eager to show their knowledge of the game, that they frequently call two spades or one club, when they might as well open at once with no trumps. And it is sad, too sad sometimes for comment, to find a dealer thus left in to play two spades, with no more than the Virgin Tierce in that suit, and a fine all-round hand which in his timidity he didn't think was quite good enough for no trumps. My opinion, advanced subject to correction, is, that when South offers two spades or one club and West passes, North should invariably take him out unless he has an absolute Yarborough. He should overcall in his best suit whichever it is, so as to give South at least a chance of raising his bid. But South has no business to infer from a call made in such circumstances, of extremity that it means what it ordinarily and normally would mean. Thus if spades happens to be North only suit, he may be compelled to call three spades, and the result may be disastrous. Especially if in spite of his Virgin tierce, South jumps to the conclusion that North has at least five certain tricks in spades should the hand go into no trumps. Yet upon principle and a broad estimate of the probabilities of success, as well as considerations heightening the attractiveness of the game, I incline to think that North should never leave his partner in with two spades or one club. By not doing so he may suffer many hardships particularly where the call is more than usually weak and his own hand below the average; but in the long run, I believe, this play scores, and conduces to confidence and bold attack, which is of the essence of bright lively bridge. But you must not be too bright and lively, or your partner may sink correspondingly into the depths of despondency and gloom. When you really have nothing in your hand that can make a trick at No Trumps, it is better to let things go. We cannot fight against the Immortal Gods, or against cards of villainously low degree.

ACE OF SPADES.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Its Past and Future.

It is always said that India is the most conservative country on the face of the earth, and in many ways we Britishers have taken our cue from the land of our adoption. But of all conservative institutions the Indian Civil Service is in the first rank. I do not know when exactly the rules and charters for the Service were drawn up, but it must have been over fifty years ago, and very good rules they were—for those days. A man came out then at the age of 21, and contracted to serve for 25 years of which four should be furlough; and he also had then, as now, the option of serving for a further period of ten years or less when he earned his pension of £1,000 a year. In those early days, he did an honest day's work and had time for a certain amount of exercise and reading which made for bodily and mental health. He rose gradually to higher estate and our records show that but few men did not fill each estate in most excellent manner. When he was promoted to the Government of India—to which, I take it the Civil Service sends only of her very best—he had, perhaps, harder work and also both, in Calcutta and Simla, a small but pleasant society. Nothing could have been better or produced better results. But that was fifty years ago. Let us consider what a Government of India Secretary has to do now.

In Calcutta, during the cold weather he has to work so hard that one never sees one at any afternoon recreation (save some few at the races once a week and rarely at an evening party. They are glued to their desks from morning to night, trying to get through at least five times as much work in a day as their predecessors did, and for the same pay. After perhaps 25 years' service, if a man be lucky, he is made Secretary under some Member of Council. By then he ought to be at his prime, but instead of that he is thoroughly tired out, and hardly able to bear the strain. Added to the work there is the—dare I say?—absurd whirl of Simla and Calcutta society of the present day. Every "burra-mem" thinks it her duty to entertain every other "burra-mem" and "sahib" and most of the chota ones also. I suppose no man dines out less than five times a week—not that he always likes it, but because he deems it diplomatic. If this Society were really refreshing, it would be another matter, but all men in Simla are more of less in the same line of life and practically all conversation is "shop;" interesting "shop" very often, but not calculated to rest or relieve the already over-tired brain.

Then the coveted Membership is offered to him, and he accepts joyfully although knowing only too well that he can no longer give his best to the work—"that" has been exhausted in the service of Government long ago, and physically he can barely stand the strain. Finally a Lieutenant-Governorship is offered, and everyone agrees that at last Government has hit on the right man. They judge him by the great promise he gave fifteen years previously, and by his masterly grasp of difficult questions since then. He steps on to the "gadi" and in three months he begins to be—shall we say—a disappointment. But how could it be otherwise? He is worn out, physically and mentally and I have the temerity to state I do not believe there is one men of the prescribed age in the Civil Service at the present time who could make a strong and successful Lieutenant-Governor, though one could point to many who would have filled the post admirably ten years ago.

There has hardly been a Lieutenant-Governor during the past ten years who has not either partly or entirely broken down, and they have all had the sympathy of the Empire; but the Empire suffers unending trouble in that the Province over which the poor over-worked man has reigned has got out of hand. By and bye another excellent man is appointed and "he" begins a new and probably excellent policy and in his turn he breaks down. I do not say that he has to take leave—simply he has no longer mental or physical strength to do all he wishes to do. In a word he is tired out. Fifty years' nay twenty years ago it was possible for a Lieutenant-Governor to bear the strain of a five years' reign; but now do not results point to the fact that the time has come to reduce the period to three years?

The, perhaps, natural reply to this proposition is that there could be no continuous policy with such frequent changes. But most provinces now have their own council, and one of the members might be selected from the commencement of his term of office with the view of his being next Governor. He would, in other words, serve [apprenticeship, and this should make for much less change of policy than under the present system. It would be well if the Home Government could be made to realise that if they shortened the period of the whole service to 20 instead of 25 years, the results would be ten-fold greater. Work goes so much faster and it is so much more strenuous than in those old days.

The "Times" proposes to sift out those Civil Servants who find either that they do not suit the Service, or that it does not suit them, and this, if it were tactfully done, would help to push forward the others. But it must be remembered that as things stand the Service is not in the highest repute at Home at present; and if the prospect were taken away from the candidates of looking forward to a decent pension, we might find their ranks considerably thinner. India wants the best men that England can send, and we must see to it that proper inducement be offered them.

If only our friends at Home could be made to realise that it is not all joy for a man to be expatriated for the best part of his life; to live in an unhealthy or unsuitable climate; to be out off from mental relaxation, and then, after bearing all this and doing his duty to the very best of his ability, to be "badnamed," they would, I am sure, bestir themselves to reconsider the present rules of the Service. Also that Service should demand that the old latitude should be once more allowed and the old confidence be placed in its members. Have they done anything to deserve the withdrawal of that confidence? I think not, but it is unutterably galling and discouraging to these men, who have thought out and studied their subjects, on the spot, not to be upheld, and often actually to be snubbed, by a well-meaning official at Home, who at best can only judge them from what he reads and from a purely Western point of view. It does not encourage men to do their best, yet they continue to do it—all honour to them.

Would it be unfeasible for men of the Indian Civil Service to be occasionally transferred temporarily to the India Office? They could and would be of the utmost help at Home. Officers from all branches of the Army get appointments at the War Office, and after three or four years' return to their old employment. Why should not this be done in the I. C. S.? Besides benefiting the India Office enormously, and so vicariously the Indian Civil Service, a man would get his brain refreshed by the change of work and he would return to the East refreshed and strengthen both in mind and body.

To be sure some retired Indian Civilians are on the Home Council, but—they have retired. They are no longer part of India, and unconsciously they come to see things from a Home point of view. They think they are never going back, and this lessens their power of foreseeing changes and, again unconsciously, their interest. A man who knows he will return shortly to India would take a much more vital and human interest in the affairs of the country.

One hears the never-ending cry of "moving with the times:" then why should not the greatest Service in the Empire be brought up to date and so give better results? They would soon be forthcoming, and Heaven knows we want them badly enough.—"Pioneer."

MR. CHURCHILL'S GUARDS.

The precautions taken to protect the Home Secretary from the attentions of the Suffragettes are attracting wide attention.

It is probably without precedent (says the London correspondent of the "Yorkshire Post") that a Minister of the Crown has to call for police protection within the walls of the Palace of Westminster. Yet this is the present position of Mr. Winston Churchill.

The bodyguard, which is provided for him by Scotland Yard, accompanies him even to the committee corridor, and waits outside while the Home Secretary represents the Government in Grand Committee on the Shops Bill.

This is a development of the principle of "shadowing" to which Ministers even in the worst of the Home Rule days never resorted, and members naturally inquire why this excessive precaution for the personal safety of a member of the Cabinet should be taken in their very midst.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

R. Warwicks vs. Bombay F. C.

On Monday evening, on the Co-operage ground, Bombay, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment met the Bombay Football Club in a Harwood League fixture. Judging from the form of the teams, the game promised to be a good one. The weather, although threatening during the day, remained fine, but the attendance was not as large as might have been expected. The soldiers had the better of the exchanges, although not playing up to form, but Chapman, Harwood and Walkers were indefatigable in their efforts and gave the opposing forwards few chances.

Play in the opening stages was even, and the Warwicks did not appear to be playing up to their usual form. However, as the game proceeded, the Warwicks drew across their opponents' line and were only kept from scoring by the determined defence of Harwood and Chapman. Time after time the soldiers approached the local team's goal, but the forwards played disconnectedly and missed many chances in front of goal. Once the Bombay forwards got away, but Elliott finished a good run down with a feeble shot. Again Brewin terminated an individual run up the wing with a well-placed centre, forcing one of the soldiers' defence to concede a corner. The kick was not converted. The Warwicks now pressed once more and Torrall put in a long shot which Hillier aided into the net despite Walker's efforts to save. Almost immediately afterwards Walker saved another dangerous shot from Matthews. The soldiers still adopted the aggressive, but were unable to add to their score until the call of half time.

R. Warwicks..... 1 goal.
Bombay F. C..... nil

On the resumption of play, the Warwicks at once attacked and Hillier put in a raking shot but was given "offside." Once more the soldiers made a good run, but a centre from Westall went across the goal-mouth unconverted. Then Watson put in a splendid shot into the corner of the net baffling Walker completely. After a period of midfield play another rush was made by the soldiers, but Harwood and Chapman saved the situation. Then the Bombay F. C. retaliated and Hogan put in a shot from the wing which Smart saved by conceding a corner. Play for a time became uneventful and somewhat uninteresting, although the soldiers still attacked, but at last Matthews put a long shot into the corner of the net giving his side a third goal. The Warwicks still pressed without increasing their score until just on the call of time, Winsper scored another goal. Score :—

R. Warwicks..... 4 goals
Bombay F. C. ..... nil

The teams were as follows :—

ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGT.—Goal, Smart ; backs, Baker and Bench ; half-backs, Jarvis, Matthews, and Torrall; forwards, Parkes, Winsper, Hillier and Westall.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB : Goal, Walker ; backs, Harwood and Chapman ; half-backs, Foskett, H. Templeton and Schultz ; forwards, T. Brewin, Strelley, Hildreth, Elliott and Hogan.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League :—

	P	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Agst.	Pts.
R. Warwicks	5	5	0	0	28	1	10
R. G. A.	5	3	1	1	18	7	7
Bombay F. C.	4	2	2	0	7	8	4
Telegraphs	4	2	2	0	4	12	4
Byculla R. Institute	5	2	3	0	4	21	4
Bombay Gymkhana	5	1	3	1	13	9	3
Y. M. C. A.	5	1	4	0	3	9	2
B. V. A.	3	1	2	0	2	12	2

CRICKET.

NEW CENTURY C. C. vs. GAMDEVI C. C.

A match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade between the New Century C. C. and Gamdevi C. C. In which the Gamedevi team were defeated by 8 wickets and 1 run. The following are the scores :—

N. C. C. CLUB.

1st Innings.

Pathare B K, b Pathare ...	32
Dhume, b Thakur ...	0
Edekar, b Pathare ...	32
Narayan, c and b Raut ...	4
Shete, b Raut ...	10
Save P V, b Raut ...	9
Gharat, b Raut ...	0
Waman, b Raut ...	0
Shamrao, not out ...	4
Varde P V, b Pathare...	1
Iyangar, b Pathare ...	0
Extras ...	0
Total...	93

2nd Innings.

Pathare B K, not out ...	4
Edekar, c ...	3
Shete, b ...	0
Save P V not out ...	2
Dhume, ...	Did not bat
Narayan, ...	
Gharat, ...	
Waman, ...	
Shamrao, ...	
Varde P V, ...	
Iyangar, ...	(2 wkts.) 9

1st Innings.

GAMDEVI, C. C.

Pradhan, b Shete ...	0
Raut, b Shete ...	0
Pradhan W, c and b Narayan ...	6
Pathare G, c and b Narayan ...	18
Thakur, A b Edekar, ...	24
Takkhad, c and b Save...	10
Jayker, run out ...	5
Mantri, run out ...	4
Naik, run out ...	0
Dalvi, not out ...	4
Mistri, b ...	2
Extras...	6
Total...	79

Pradhan, l b w Shete...	1
Raut, b Shete ...	0
Pradhan, w c and b Shete ...	0
Pathare, b Shete ...	0
Thakur, b Ediker ...	2
Takkhad, b Edeker ...	5
Jayker, b Edeker ...	0
Mantri, c and b Edeker ...	3
Naik, c and b Edeker ...	7
Dalvi, c and b Edeker ...	4
Mistri, b Shete ...	4
Extras ...	0
Total ...	22

G. I. P. RLY. OFFICE vs. MINT RECREATION CLUB.

The following match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday the 1st instant, and resulted in a win for the Mint by 29 runs. Scores :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY OFFICE.

Stevenson, c Razak, b Aban ...	12
Kharai, l b w b Pais ...	4
Parekh, b Aban ...	0
Pulwanker, c Razak, b Aban ...	0
W B George, c Razak, b Pais ...	0
Nagpurwalla, c Pais, b Aban ...	0
Bustani, c Robinson, b Pais ...	16
Burrell, b Hildreth ...	16
J Irvine, c Razak, b Aban ...	23
Saltz, b Pais ...	1
Gupte, not out ...	6
Extras... ...	17
Total...	95

MINT RECREATION CLUB.

Graveston, b Parekh ...	24
Kamat, b Pulwanker ...	10
Shunker, c Gupte, b Parekh ...	8
Pais (Sr), c Pulwanker, b Parekh ...	14
Cornfield, c Burrell, b Parekh ...	18
Hilderth, b Nagpurwalla ...	10
Aban, run out b Nagpurwalla ...	0
Razak, c Pulwanker, b Parekh ...	10
Robinson, b Nagpurwalla ...	15
Rickwood, b Parekh ...	5
Mackay, not out ...	2
Extras ...	13
Total ...	124

SOCIAL C. C. vs. FORT VIJAYA.

This match was played on Sunday between the Social Cricket Club and the Fort Vijaya Cricket Club on the Esplanade Maidan :—

THE SOCIAL C. C.

Khanvazier L K, b Rao junior... ...	28
Mehta M B, b Thakershi...	0
Zaveri J D, c Rao junior	21
Khokhani A L, b Rao senior	6
Doshi B M (Capt), b Rao senior ...	2
Khanvazier A J, run out	0
Sheth A D, b Rao junior	7
Bhatia N L, b Rao senior	10
Vakil C M, not out	0
Vakil C T, b Rao junior	0
Dalal T L, not out	0
Extras	19
Total... ...	98

THE FORT VIJAYA C. C.

Vallabhdas T, b Doshi B M ...	0
Dalal V M, b Doshi B M ...	8
Bhut M M, b Doshi B M ...	0
Rao senior, b Khokhani A L ...	2
Ranj tsingh, b Doshi B M ...	0
Rao junior, b Khokhani A L ...	8
Desai V D (Capt), b Doshi B M ...	0
Sampat H G, b Khokhani A L ...	11
Desai V P, b Doshi B M ...	0
Thakershi, not out	1
Merchant N B, b Khokhani A L ...	1
Extras	5
Total ...	36

Thus the Fort Vijaya Cricket Club was beaten by 57 runs.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE vs BOMBAY GAS CO.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday at 2-30 p. m. between the Bombay City Police Club and the Bombay Gas Co's Social Club and resulted in a win for the latter by 5 runs. Scores :—

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

Gough, c Chonker, b Paisley ...	13
Edwards, l b w b Pitale	19
Dyer, c Kale, b Pitale	6
Bamber, c Sampay, b Pitale ...	4
O'Keefe, c Chonker, b Pitale ...	3
Cauty, c Sadanand, b Edwards ...	2
Peters, b Pitale	0
Sargon, b Paisley	17
Marshall, b Paisley	0
Newby, b Paisley	0
Coulson, run out	2
Extra ...	1
Total ...	67

BOMBAY GAS CO.

R Edwards, c Coulson, b Edwards ...	4
Challice, b Sargon ...	12
Woods, c Cauty, b Sargon ...	1
Murray, b Edwards ...	0
Paisley, b Edwards ...	0
Chonker, b Sargon ...	0
Kale, b Edwards ...	4
Pitale, c Cauty, b Edwards ...	15
Sadanand, b Sargon ...	13
Sampay, b Sargon ...	7
Penkar, not out ...	3
Extras ...	13
Total ...	72

BOMBAY CURRENCY C. C. vs. THE TRAMWAY CO. C. C.

A match was played on Saturday on the Oval maidan. The Bombay Currency C. C. won by 178 runs. Scores :—

THE BOMBAY CURRENCY C. C.

R C Engineer, c Novin, b Hyde ...	36
K E Kumana, b Novin	2
D F Daroovala, run out	67
N M Mistry, c Novin, b Winckler ...	63
C W Lander, b Winckler	19
R D Khasusa, l-b-w, b Novin ...	7
C F Cowie, not out	13
S M Mehta ... }	
J C Billimoria ... } To bat.	
N B Tavadia... ... }	
B B Kenawalla ... }	
Extras	9
Total...	216

THE TRAMWAY CO. C. C.

B Hyde, b Daroovala	21
H Queen, c Mistry, b Darcovala ...	6
G Winckler, c Mistry, b Darcovala ...	0
M Novin, c Mistry, b Darcovala ...	0
S Shore, b Mistry	0
E Gordon, run out	5
F Jones, l-b-w, b Daroovala	0
D'Souza, b Mistry	0
M Kothare, not out	1
Rodrigues, c and b Mistry	1
Edwards, did not bat.	
Extras	4
Total ...	38

LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB vs. ALL BANDRA CATHOLIC CLUB.

This match was played on the Cross Maidan on Saturday. Scores :—

ALL BANDRA C. C.

B Mendes (Capt), c A Saldanha, b Dominic	14
Alec Gonsalves, c Dominic, b Saldanha ...	4
G F Pereira, c Albuquerque, b Fernandes	6
G Fernandes, b Saldanha	1
Philip Pereira, b Dominic	34
Anic D'Monte, c Dominic, b Saldanha ...	6
Ig D'Monte, b Dominic	4
Chas D'Jos, b A Saldanha	4
Chas Gonsalves, b Dominic	4
Dominic Gonsalves, st b Dominic ...	10
Felix D'Souza, not out...	2
Extras. ...	16
Total ...	105

LUSITANIAN S. C.

A X Vaz, run out	12
Kunyan, run out	4
Silveiro D'Souza, b Mendes	0
M Saldanha, b Pereira	56
D D'Souza, c W K b G F Pereira ...	28
R B D'Costa (Capt), c Felix, b Fernandes	1
C Fernandes, c Fernandes, b D'Monte ...	22
Albuquerque E C, not out	4
A Saldanha, b Mendes	3
F D'Souza ... } Did not bat.	
M Dias ..... }	
Extras	19
Total ...	149

P. & O. C. C. vs. THOS. COOK & SON C. C.

This match was played on Saturday on the Oval and was won by two runs by the P & O C C. From the P & O Mr Kendall played a fine game, contributing 48 runs to his credit and from Thos Cock Mr Vaidya contributing 30 not out. Scores :—

P. & O. C. C.

Capt Collyer, b Michael	0
Kelly, run out	1
Standage, c Wadke, b Shripad	11
Sharp, c Shivrao, b Shripad	3
Kendall, c Wadke, b Michael	48
Janion, l-b-w...	0
Stephens, c and b Shripad	2
Barnes, b Shripad	0
DeSouza, b Shivrao	7
Joshi, c Murzello, b Shivrao	0
Gujanan, not out	0
Extras... ...	5
Total ...	77

THOS. COOK & SON.

Vaidya, not out	30
Wadke, c Capt Collyer, b Sharp ...	1
Chandavarker, c Standage, b Kelly ...	0
Raghvesh, b Sharp	0
Shivrao, l-b-w	3
Chikramani, c Janion, b Sharp... ...	3
Chalk, b D'Souza	3
Shripad, b D'Souza	7
Murzello, b D'Souza	5
Michael, run out	3
Michael (junr), c Souza, b Kelly ...	4
Extras ...	16
Total ...	75

DRUIRADRYA vs. THE DHOTRES' XI.

A match was played on Sunday on the Oval between the Druiradrya C. C. and the Dhotres' Eleven (Bombay Gas Co.) and resulted in a win for the latter by 21 runs. The scores being 44 and 65;

Druiradrya.—Aryawane S J 1, Chachad M. J. O. Gidh 1, Divekar A.B.O, Mankame Y. B O. Tumbe 2, Aryawane W. B. 3 Chachad K. S. 18, Divekar Y. B. O Kshirsagar 6 Madon K. S. 8, not out, extras 5, total 44.

Dhotres' Eleven: Penkar 10, Kale 7, Chonker 19, Dhotre S. S. 16, Dhotre R. R. 0, Pitale R. N. 4 Keshrinath 2, Dhotre D K. 1, Morwale B. N. 0 Madon U. S. 2, Purushottam 0 not out, extras 4, total 65.

HIMALAYAN EXPLORATION.

Lord Curzon on Medical Missionaries.

At the Theatre, Burlington Gardens, on June 12, Lord Curzon presided at a lecture given before the Royal Geographical Society on "Journeys in the Himalayas and Some Factors of Himalayan Erosion" by Dr. Arthur Neve the well-known medical missionary.

Lord Curzon, introducing the lecturer, said that he did not suppose that there was any Englishman who had been better known in Cashmere or who had rendered greater service to the people of that country during a space of thirty years than Dr. Neve. Going out that long time ago as a medical missionary in connection with the Church Missionary Society he had devoted himself assiduously during that period to the welfare of the people, and it was one of his own happiest reminiscences that, a special Order having been provided by Queen Victoria while he was in India for the reward of unostentatious beneficent services to the people, one of the first recipients of the medal whom he had the good fortune to select was Dr. Neve. In the intervals of his work, in the Cashmere Valley he had devoted in immense amount of attention to and had obtained very valuable results in his explorations of the Himalayas.

Dr. Neve, in the course of his paper, said the great rivers were almost overhung by ancient glacial deposits, and it was not unusual for landslips of large extent to occur. One had been in process for many years at Doven on the Gilgit-road. The whole slope was very gradually setting down towards the river, but possibly the attention paid to the drainage owing to the Gilgit-road crossing the upper part would gradually arrest it. Gilgit and Astor now had but eight inches or ten inches of rain a year. If this were increased to thirty inches or forty inches, the loose bouldery plateau and very steep talus slopes would all be on the move. Applying the same suggestion to Ladak, where at present the annual rainfall was only four inches, were this to be increased to twenty-five inches, the erosion of the hills and shallow valleys would be enormous. Water dammed up by landships or by glaciers and then breaking away in cataclysms was a factor in Himalayan erosion. Earthquakes were also an irregular factors in erosion. A point he wished to make clear was that whatever might be the ordinary action of aerial, aqueous, or glacial denudation, these exceptional forces of earthquake, of landships, glacial cataclysm, and torrential rains had, in his personal observation, wrought for more remarkable changes.

In the discussion on the paper Dr. Hedin denied that the work of explorers was finished. He said that there was any amount of work for explorers to do for centuries, not only in Tibet, but in Arabia, Brazil, and the Arctic and Antarctic—but especially in Tibet.

Lord Curzon, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, referred to the work which had been done on behalf of exploration by missionaries in many parts of the world.

INDIAN CURRENCY POLICY.

At the crowded meeting of the East Indian Association at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on June 14, Sir James Wilson, late Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, read an elaborate and valuable paper on this subject. He showed that great advantage had accrued to the country from the policy initiated in 1893, and urged that when Government had acquired a sufficient reserve of gold it should exercise liberty of choice as to whether it gave gold or rupees in payment of currency notes or Council bills, and should cease to be bound to give rupees for gold. The import duty on silver should be further enhanced, and arrangements should be made for coining sovereigns in India and for the tentative issue of a ten rupee gold coin.

Sir David Barbour, who was in the chair, gave an outline of the history of the closing of the Mints in 1893, when he was Financial Member of the Government of India. For years he was opposed to the closing of the Mints, and it was advocated by many persons before he took it up. When the fall in the price of silver first occurred in the seventies it was universally held in England that the change was due to what was called depreciation of silver. But when the matter came to be more carefully investigated it was found that change was in gold prices, which had fallen largely, and that silver prices were nearly stable. In view of this fact, and of the further fact that the production of gold was stationary or dwindling, it was out of the question to think of establishing a gold standard in India. An attempt was then made to go back by international agreement to the old system of double legal tender, and the contest lasted for many years and with fluctuating fortunes. In the end he had to confess they were beaten, but he still believed that it would yet be acknowledged that it would have been better for the world to have settled the matter by international agreement. When, however, depreciation of silver began—for silver prices were distinctly rising—he recognised that by changing to a gold standard at a rate considerably below 2s. India would escape the effects of gold appreciation, and at the same time by closing the Mints to unrestricted coinage would escape, in some degree, the depreciation of silver. The proposals for a gold standard came from him and were referred by the Secretary of State to Lord Herschell's Committee, with the exception that the rate was fixed at 1s. 4d. per rupee instead of the 1s. 6d. he had recommended. The Mints were closed, and after a period of doubt and uncertainty the gold standard established itself automatically without costing a penny, and to the great benefit of the people and the trade and commerce of the country. He had not calculated what the total direct gain to Government in the matter of exchange had amounted to since the Mints were closed, but it must be enormous, possibly £70,000,000, or £80,000,000, sterling. (Cheers.) Yet at the time there was no competition for any share in the possible future glory of being connected with the reform, and many eminent financial authorities prophesied nothing but disaster.

BOTANY IN CEYLON.

The following is published in reference to a letter which was quoted from the "Times" in our issue of June 2 :—

SIR,—The letter from Cambridge with the above title has evidently been written without knowledge of the difficulties which have arisen at Peradeniya within the last few years, and under a complete misapprehension of my views.

The letter reproduces, without the context, a single sentence from a Memorandum of mine. In this Memorandum special stress is laid on the importance of maintaining Peradeniya as centre of botanical research, and it is suggested that Dr. Willis should remain as its director under such conditions as would allow of his conducting botanical investigations, which in recent years he has found it impossible to undertake The letter seeks chiefly to justify Dr. Willis's position as a botanist, which has not been called in question. Neither have the services which Peradeniya has rendered to the botanical workers who have visited it been questioned.

The sentence quoted from my Memorandum refers to the two principal members of the staff and the difficulties which admittedly have rendered botanical research impossible for them owing to the pressure of other work.

My suggestion, as a solution of the difficulties which have arisen, was to maintain Peradeniya "as a great reference garden and centre for botanical research in the tropics"—to reproduce my own words—distinct from, though co-operating with, the Agricultural Department which the Government of Ceylon, most wisely, now desires to establish. Whilst I should have preferred this solution, I am satisfied that the decision to incorporate the Royal Botanic Gardens at Peradeniya with the Agricultural Department will secure what the colony chiefly needs in the interests of tropical agriculture, for the advancement of which the whole community, European and native, is so deeply concerned.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN,

Director of the Imperial Institute, President of the International Association of Tropical Agriculture.

June 3.

Ulster Women's Unionist Council, over which Lady Londonderry presided, has made arrangements for a vigorous anti-Home Rule campaign throughout Great Britain during the autumn.

"UNDER THE CROWN."

The Increase of the Empire in Area and Population Since 1841.

UNDER the auspices of the Royal Statistical Society a paper was read on June 13, at the rooms of the, Royal Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, W. C., by Sir Athelstane Baines, C.S.I., the subject being "Under the Crown." Lord George Hamilton presided.

Sir J. A. Baines, in the course of his remarks, pointed out that the main object of the paper was to set forth the increase of the Empire in area and population since 1841, distinguishing the internal growth of the latter from the accretion due to the acquisition of new territories. It was estimated that the Empire as it stood in the year mentioned had increased its population by about 68 per cent., to which must be added another 38 per cent. derived from territory brought under the Crown in the interval. The total was thus just double that of 1841. In tables and diagrams, the different stages of this expansion were illustrated, and it could be seen that it was since 1841 that the most rapid strides had been made. Most of these were due to the process of pegging out claims for the future in Africa, though India had not been neglected in the matter of extended frontiers. As we had already secured by 1841, the best available bits of the north and south temperate zone, annexation on a scale to keep pace with the growth of population was out of question, and the Imperial area was only greater by a third than in the beginning of the period.

It was by no means overcrowded. Including India and this country, there were 24 persons to the square mile in 1841 and 37 to-day, and if we omitted those two populous units, the remaining 58,000,000 of people only stood six to the mile. The growth of the different parts of the Empire, according to climate and form of government, showed interesting diversity. The most promising features in the variations were the growth of the self-governing Dominions and the great additions to our tropical possessions, especially in Africa, with the vast numbers added to India, at even a comparatively modest rate of increase. In view of the events taking place around us at the present time it was as well to lay stress upon far reaching olitical significance of the vast concourse of our fellow-subjects from all corners of the Empire and to assign to their demonstrations of loyalty their true and underlying value as a testimony to the binding force of the Crown as the supreme living and enduring token of Imperial unity.

ON KNOWLEDGE AND TACT.

"Mid-Victorian" writes to the "Ironmonges":—There has just come under my observation an address delivered some little time ago by Mr. Vaughan Pendred, ex-Editor of "The Engineer," to the Leiston Students' Engineering Society. Somehow as I grow older and find out in always greater measure how vast is my ignorance even of things I think I know something about, I am more and more attracted by addresses to students—elementary treatises, introductory manuals, and every other variety of simple information for simple people. For one thing it is very delightful to imagine myself a young man again, for youth is the natural season of ignorance. It is most pleasing to hug the delusion once more that some day I shall be wise and know every-thing—everything of value, that is. There was a time when I hoped in due course to know why the Bank rate of discount was altered. I don't know the reasons yet, often as I have read feasible explanations and plausible theories, and, strangely enough, I have never met face to face a man who would calmly light his pipe and blithely proceed to tell me all about it. "The wisest men the world e'er knew"—they always change the subject. I firmly believe if you had asked Solomon's opinion of women he would have changed the subject. It is just the same with the price of tin. In spite of the truly choice and picturesque language of the "Ironmonger's" market-reports, I have grave doubts whether you yourself my dear Mr. Editor, really know why tin jumps about so. Of course, I am aware you know after it has jumped, but do you really know how it is going to jump before it does? That alone is knowledge.

However, to come to Mr. Vaughan Pendred's address, I sat me down in a humbie and juvenile frame of mind to imbibe its counsels. And I went forward under his guidance through a land of sterling commonsense and made the acquaintance once more of many precepts which I have had the intention of following ever since I took to thinking about myself. There, for example, is my old friend Knowledge : I persist in calling Knowledge my old friend, although he has, on various occasions, deserted me shamefully. There he is: "Knowledge, and the skill of hand and brains to use that knowledge," I "recognise him perfectly. I have another bosom-friend who sticketh closer to me even than Knowledge, and his name is Bad Memory. When these two come together there is a dreadful rumpus, in which Bad Memory always comes off best. But, passing that, judge of my surprise when Mr. Pendred told me (and the young men of Leiston) that there is a more excellent thing than Knowledge, and that is—what do you think?—Tact. Mr. Pendred defines Tact as "that indefinable something which convinces your fellows that you are eminently desirable." You will observe at once, Sir, that this is the quality that enables the great majority of womenkind to induce men to marry them. And I agree with Mr. Pendred that it is as valuable in business affairs as in love—to use the ordinary expression. The man who can persuade his fellow-men that he is eminently desirable has the world at his feet. He can become a Member of Parliament when he so wishes.

But in the matter of acquiring this quality, Mr. Pendred confesses that he cannot help us. He says: "I think it is born with men, like blue eyes ; not extrinsic, like wooden legs." Of course we must not apply this test too closely, because obviously not every blue eyed man is tactful, and one might have a wooden leg and a lot of tact at the same time. The mention of wooden legs puts me in mind of the bowler I saw down in Bedfordshire the other day. Although his right leg was a wooden one, he got the whole side out for a small score. But in the second innings next day he was hit all over the field, and could not get a wicket. When asked to account for his failure he explained that he had put on the wrong leg that morning. But that of course has nothing to do with Tact; at least it beats me to bring them together.

Now, Sir, you are not to suppose that I am dealing anywise but respectfully with Mr. Pendred's counsels, and I have the fullest faith in his instance of the engineer's accountant who failed as a practical engineer, because he had no tact. So also I am fully in accord with Mr. Pendred when he lays great stress on cultivating the faculty of observation, instancing the training of Houdin, the conjurer. Houdin's father would make his son give just rapid glance at a jeweller's window and then name all things he had seen. I cannot truthfully assert that my faculty of observation is particularly keen, and if anybody asked me to name the articles in a jeweller's window, do you know what I should do? I should fall back on Knowledge. I should answer : gold watches, gold chains, brooches, bracelets, pencil-cases—in fact I could out of my knowledge reel off quite a goodly catalogue of things which no jeweller's window is without, and should expect to be called a good boy.

I am particularly taken with one remark of Mr. Pendred's, this, namely : "A development of observation is the asking of questions." If the connection does not not seem obvious, I must refer you to the full text of the lecture, while I pass on to quote another dictum : "Bear in mind that the asking of a question always implies a compliment, because it tells the man asked that he knows more than you do." I must remember that the next time I am dragged into the witness-box. Just think of Form IV. being a compliment. I must really write a letter of thanks to the Income-tax collector. Only, says Mr. Pendred, "much Tact must be used in employing this method of acquiring knowledge"—that is, the asking of questions. And he adds this charming piece of advice : "Don't ask a man who has just hit his thumb if he can tell you how many foot pounds of energy are usually given out by a hammer." It is scarcely fair to pick the plums out of Mr. Pendred's address in this way, and I pull up here for two reasons : the first that I might write pages more without bettering that advice, and the second that my old depression has returned upon me with redoubled force, when I reflect that I don't know what a foot pound of energy is. Foot energy, I imagine, is the reply that would be made by the man who had hit his thumb and if the toes of his boots were tipped, I should think the number of pounds would seem very considerable.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The advances of the pressure conditions in the South Indian Ocean have now almost disappeared and a slight favourable change in the South Peninsula reported yesterday, has been maintained. Less adverse pressure conditions are also setting in over the North. The rainfall has been fairly general in Eastern Bengal and Assam, local in Lower Burma, Bihar and the Peninsula, but the weather has been practically dry elsewhere.

The principal amounts are :—Rangoon, Bogra and Dinajpur, one and a half inches ; Purnea, two; Nizamabad three; and Ranchi, 2.

The forecast shows some increase in the rainfall in the Peninsula, but no large change elsewhere.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, JULY 3.

The monsoon seems to be re-established in Bangalore. Two inches of rain came down last night in typical showers.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Santa.	Byculla and Ins	Fort Colaba. Ins
	Cts	Cts	Cts
Previously registered	11·29	11·23	13·04
Monday, 3rd July	0·00	0·00	0·00
Total	11·29	11·23	13·04
Same date last year	29·73	26·32	25·79

	10·87	0·00	10·87
	10·57	0·00	10·57
	24·85	0·00	24·85

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, July 3.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·00	10·32	28·55	27·69

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Lhasa," Captain H. McDiarmed, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, reports having encountered strong head winds and high sea but no rain.

The steamer "Ariel," Captain H. Hyde, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, met with very bad S.-W. wind and sea in the Bay of Bengal.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 3rd JULY.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton larger area sown this year. Crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Amraoti.—Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Cotton will have to be resown.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought. Cotton will have to be resown. Food-grains sowing backward.

Dhulia.—Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing not commenced on account of very little rain.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing begun.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain ; sometimes cloudy. Rain much needed generally. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Sowing finished.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Rain much needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Rain much needed generally. Rain so far insufficient for agricultural purposes. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain. Food-grains sowing backward. Absence of rain causes anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (2nd)	92·8	87·5	...	0·00
Jask	...	...	...	0·00
Muskat (2nd)	...	...	...	0·00
Multan	...	...	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	97·9	73·9	...	2·40
Lahore	104·4	79·7	...	2·10
Sirsa	100·3	78·0	...	2·20
Ambala	105·5	80 9	...	4·18
Delhi	102·5	?	...	3·89
Agra	106 5	87·0	...	0·91
Mainpuri	107 3	85·1	...	2·48
Jhansi	106·5	89·0	...	2·17
Cawnpore	108·2	85·9	...	0·05
Allahabad	107·6	85·0	...	2·13
Jacobabad	...	...	...	0 00
Karachi	89·5	81·0	...	0 00
Ajmer	94·4	84·2	0·84	1·95
Jaipur	101·2	79·1	0·08	4·65
Kotah	102·0	87·6	...	2·41
Bhuj	95·0	79 0	...	1·62
Dwarka	88·3	81·2	...	0·71
Veraval	85·1	81·3	...	2·75
Rajkot	97·6	75·7	...	2·12
Bhavnagar Para	100·6	80·5	...	3·00
Surat	91·6	80·6	...	5·58
Ahmedabad	96·6	78·2	0·08	5·21
Deesa	98·8	81·9	...	2·74
Neemuch	94 9	78·2	...	5·92
Indore	92·1	74·1	...	4·13
Jubbulpore	97·8	81 3	...	6·00
Sangor	96·1	81·6	...	8·72
Hoshangabad	101·1	81·9	...	3·33
Khandwa	100 2	80·6	...	2·06
Akola	101·7	75·6	...	4·95
Amraoti	100·3	74·8	0·27	6·37
Nagpur	98·6	76·3	0·43	15·93
Dhanda	98·5	76·5	...	9 84
Raipur	94·7	77·6	0·06	15·51
Bombay	89·4	81·4	...	10·87
Ratnagiri	87·3	74·4	0.16	21·71
Mormugao	87 0	78·7	0·02	25·06
Karwar	86·3	75·0	0 12	19·86
Malegaon	98·4	75·6	...	3·38
Ahmednagar	96·4	71·5	0·36	2·52
Poona	92·0	73·3	...	4·40
Sholapur	95·8	78·9	0·25	4·48
Bijapur	93·2	78·2	0·58	2·66
Belgaum	83·8	67·5	...	8·87
Aurangabad	92·7	75·2	...	4·36
Nizamabad (Indur)	98·4	78·7	3·10

BY THE WAY.

A BISHOPRIC FOR DR. BERNARD.

Dr. Bernard, the accomplished Dean of St. Patrick's, who has been elected to the vacant Bishopric of Ossory, is well known to London Churchmen. He has preached on many occasions both at St. Paul's Cathedral and in Westminster Abbey, and he was a frequent visitor to London before his friend, Dean Robinson, migrated from Westminster to Wells. An acceptable preacher and a brilliant scholar, who has won distinction alike in philosophy, theology, and belles lettres, Dr. Bernard has made the interesting discovery from original documents that his predecessor, Dean Swift, was really married to Stella. Dean Bernard will be the first pronounced High Churchman to become an Irish Bishop, since the disestablishment of the Church, and his belated promotion to the episcopate means that the Orangemen are losing their predominance among Irish Protestants.

A CLOCKMAKER'S DISCOVERY.

A grandfather's clock which for many years has stood in the vestry at St. Paul's Cathedral recently broke down and was sent to a clockmaker to be repaired. The clockmaker detected a faint gleam of yellow below the black paint on the case, and, commencing to remove the covering, he brought to light a specimen of exquisite inlaid marquetry work. The clock is now on view in the home representing the William and Mary and Queen Anne period at the "House and Home Exhibition" at the Whitechapel Art Gallery. The clock is evidently one which is referred to in the Cathedral accounts for the year October 1697 to September 1698 as follows: "For a Pendulum Clock for the South-East Vestrey that goes 8 dayes in a Wallnut Tree Case, £14 : 00 : 00." At this time, Langley Bradley, the maker of the celebrated St. Paul's clock, was the Cathedral clockmaker, and there is little doubt that this clock was his work.

THE BIRTHPLACE OF HUGH MILLER.

Cromarty, whose name has been familiar enough in connection with a by-election for the last few weeks, is a little-known town in these days. It lies far from any railway line, the Highland Railway approaching it no nearer than Dingwall. What importance the place has in these days is due to its situation at the mouth of a Firth in which the whole British fleet might lie at anchor and to the fact that it is the birthplace of Hugh Miller. The old cottage of the geologist is marked by a tablet and is probably much in the condition in which it was when he lived there, although the roof has new thatching. Although a mason by trade, Hugh Miller clung to the thatch beneath which he was born. The cottage is rather overshadowed in these days by the proximity of the fine institute which Mr. Andrew Carnegie gave to the little town.

CROMARTY AS NAVAL BASE.

Cromarty lives on fishing pending the realisation of the dream that some day it may be a great naval base. Locally the fact that it was not preferred to Rosyth is attributed to the fact that there is no town near which could be attractive to naval officers. That may or may not be the case, but Cromarty yet has hopes that it may become a secondary station to Rosyth. Nature has made the Cromarty Firth an ideal place for defence, with its narrow entrance cut between towering cliffs which might be honeycombed for guns, rendering the passage of a hostile force impossible. There is vast space and depth of water within the stone barriers. Like most of the sea lochs of Scotland, the depth increases from the mouth, for these long, narrow inlets were cut by the ice which ploughed deep, until it ground its way at a lessening depth to the sea. Cromarty is familiar enough with the fleet, but the town will never be satisfied until the almost land-looked water is a permanent anchorage and great docks and increasing population have made a town of what is now a tiny village of fishers.

TRAINING FOR THE MAIMED.

Comparatively little has yet been done in this country to place those who are permanently disabled in a position to earn their living. The "British Medical Journal" gives some account of what is being done elsewhere towards the fulfilment of this desirable end. Dr. Jeanbrau, surgeon to the hospital of Montpellier, who was sent on a mission to Germany and Belgium, has published an interesting report of a visit which he paid to Charleroi, a school of apprenticeship of a somewhat novel character. It consists of workshops established by a philanthropist, M. Pastur, with the object of furnishing means of livelihood to the victims of industrial accidents by teaching them new trades suited to their physical state, and to the degree of their education and intelligence.

WORKSHOPS AND SCHOOLS.

The workshops so far actually opened are one for binding and cardboard work, one for brush-making, and another for the manufacture of carpets and rush mats. The school comprises several departments. There is one for the training of counting-house clerks, where the pupils are taught French, mathematics, book-keeping, stenography, drawing and manual work. There are others for apprentices in tailoring, saddlery shoe-making, and book-binding. All persons mutilated by accidents can follow the courses or be employed in the workshops, whatever be their mutilation or incapacity. The pupil apprentices, as well as the workmen in the shops, receive wages from the first if they remain more than six months.

IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

There are school workshops of the same kind in Germany at Munich, Potsdam, and Hamburg. But it is in Denmark that this work for the help of cripples seems to have reached its greatest development. This is due to Pastor Knudsen, who in 1874, founded a very modest establishment, which afterwards, owing to the benefaction of a lady, Miss Petersen, was greatly extended. In the course of twenty-five years, 5,800 cripples of every age were cared for, and were given artificial hands and so forth. Two hundred and fifty-five children and 175 adults were admitted to the workshop. In France, owing to the initiative of Mr. Marsoulan, Member of the General Council of the Seine, there was founded in 1899, at Pre Saint-Gervais, a workshop for invalid, disabled, or crippled workmen, living with their family. On May 9, 1900, a second was opened in Paris, and in 1902 a third.

RETIREMENT OF DR. MAGRATH.

Dr. J. R. Magrath, the venerable Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, who has handed over his duties to a Pro-Provost, will be much missed in the University, where his sound common-sense and business capacity secured wide influence for his strenous personality. His name became familiar to many generations of undergraduates by his "Selections from the 'Organon' of Aristotle," which was made the Logic text-book for Honour Moderations. He is, however, a savant of many-sided activities who has taken keen interest in the College boat club, and fought on many a bloodless field with the 'Varsity Volunteers. Dr. Magrath retains the title of Provost and his official residence, but the control of the College will be undertaken by Mr. Elward Armstrong, who is a distinguished historian.

A SURPLICED ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice, who presided at the complimentary dinner to Mr. J. A. Fuller-Maitland, late musical critic of the "Times," was for many years a member of the choir of Kensington Parish Church. When he was Attorney-General and an M.P., one of his constituents attended a service at St. Mary Abbot's Church out of curiosity to see his Parliamentary representative in a surplice. Unable to locate him in the choir, he asked a verger which of the choirmen was the Attorney-General. "That's the vicar," was the dignified reply; "those are the curates; and I'm the verger; and so long as the choir gives satisfaction, it is not my business to inquire into the antecedents of any of them, man or boy."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A CORONATION PEER.

Everybody would be pleased that Sir Alexander Acland-Hood is one of the Coronation peers. Sir Alexander, who has for so long been the Chief Whip of the Unionist party, would make an excellent peer and, freed from the convention that a Whip must not speak in Parliament, his classic eloquence would be much appreciated by the Lords Spiritual in the Upper House. Sir Alexander has represented West Somerset, since 1892, previous to which he was in the Grenadier Guards. He saw service in the 1882 campaign in Egypt, and governed the State of Victoria in 1889.

THE NEW ACADEMICIAN.

General Langlois, who was recently formally welcomed to the chair of the late M. de Beauregard, belongs to the school of military historians of whom Admiral Mahan is the head. He joined the French Army in 1858, and was stationed at Metz, which he helped to defend in 1870. After the war he devoted himself to the theory of his profession, specialising in the question of Artillery tactics. Of late years he has rather broadened the field of his inquiries, and has written valuable studies of all recent wars.

"DR. JIM."

Everybody is glad that Sir Leander Jameson is making a thorough recovery from the rheumatism which has troubled him for some time past. He has gone to Harrogate for the cure, and the waters of that Yorkshire spa, which are nasty enough to settle any conceivable disease, are said to be particularly beneficial in case of rheumatism.

AUTHORISED 'BUSES.

It is announced that Scotland Yard intends to protect the public from the pirate 'bus during the Coronation period by allowing all omnibuses running at the regular rates to exhibit a placard stating that such rates are authorised by the authorities. The idea is an excellent one; but why should it not be permanent? Even in these days the country cousin still requires to be protected from the pirate who charges him a shilling for a ride down Oxford-street in an ante-diluvian box on wheels.

NOVA SCOTIAN POLITICS.

After twenty-nine years of unbroken office, the Liberals of Nova Scotia are again confirmed in power. But they have lost rather heavily. The Conservatives, who held only five seats out of thirty-eight in the last Parliament, will hold eleven in the new. The result will excite much comment in Canada. The Conservatives have fought mainly on reciprocity, a matter of great interest to Nova Scotians, if only because Mr. Fielding, the author of the treaty, is himself a former Nova Scotian Premier. The Conservative gains in the provinces will probably strengthen the Opposition's desire for Federal elections in the autumn.

AN ADMITTED NUISANCE.

Most people who live in London will sympathise with Captain Murray, the Radical member for Kincardine, in his complaint against the constant tooting of motor-horns at night. It prevents sleep, and it also stops a good many folk who like fresh air having their windows open. But if the motor horn were prohibited at night the streets would be even more unsafe than they are; and curfew is hardly possible in twentieth-century London.

A PUZZLE IN SEX STATISTICS.

The figures given in the census show the disproportion between the male and female population of this Kingdom. It may be remarked that it varies considerably even in various parts of the country, and for no apparent reason. Why should there be twelve women to ten men in Sussex and Cardigan, whereas in Monmouth and Glamorgan there are only nine women to ten men. The balance is truest in Denbighshire, where there are a thousand and three women for every thousand men. There is no room for Mormonism in that county.

IRELAND ON THE STAGE.

The Irish players who are now paying London their annual visit, owe much to Lady Gregory, who has both helped to found the Irish Theatre and has provided it with many of its plays. The widow of a distinguished Irishman, who once sat for Dublin and was afterwards Governor of Ceylon, Lady Gregory has long devoted herself to literature, and has given us a series of lifelike pictures of Irish life and thought, chiefly in one-act plays. She has also distinguished herself in a very different literary sphere, having translated several of Moliere's plays.

A STAUNCH IMPERIALIST.

Whatever may be thought of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, there is no doubt about the staunch Imperialism of the venerable Australian statesman Sir John Forrest, who has declared for one Imperial Fleet. Sir John entered the Australian Survey Department in 1865, and played a prominent part in the exploration of the interior of the Continent. When Western Australia received responsible Government he became first Premier, and was responsible for a good deal of land legislation. He has also held posts in several Federal ministries, and is the author of the much-discussed proposal for regularising the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

The Chelsea Hospital for Women has just been presented with over an acre of ground by Lord Cadogan, who owns a good deal of land in the neighbourhood. His lordship, who is a grand-nephew of the great Duke of Wellington, has taken some part in politics in days gone by. He was Colonial Secretary under Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Privy Seal and Lord Lieutenant in successive Salisbury administrations. It will be remembered that Lord Cadogan married his second wife a few months back.

THE "SNUBBING" OF KITCHENER.

The following little tragedy of dress takes up a large amount of space in the "New York American." The incident was supposed to have taken place at the Court Ball given in honour of the Kaiser recently. "Lord Kitchener," says this enlightened paper, "who cares very little about etiquette, and is not a carpet knight, appeared at the ball wearing tight semi-military trousers strapped down over the shoes. He had not been in the ballroom more than ten minutes when a court official approached and whispered: 'I am afraid I must inform you my Lord that you are improperly dressed. It must not occur again.' Lord Kitchener then learned that Court etiquette requires that all field-marshals must appear at State functions in full dress—that is in buckskin breeches and top-boots. Lord Kitchener was so annoyed that he got away immediately." It is strange, says "M.A.P." that we in England never hear of these things till our imaginative cousins choose to inform us.

HIGHEST SALARIED MAN.

Mr. John Hays Hammond, the United States Special Ambassador to the Coronation, possesses the enviable distinction of having been the highest salaried man of modern times. In his capacity as mining engineer and mineralogist, he received from the Guggenheims no less than £100,000 a year, or ten times the salary of the President of the United States. In the exggerated phraseology of America, "Hammond can smell a gold mine a thousand miles away"—hence his value as adviser to the Guggenheims, who are the greatest mine-owners in the world. It was Hammond who mapped out all the South African gold fields for Cecil Rhodes, who paid him £12,000 a year for his services. When he was a child, Hammond watched the miners washing dirt and gravel for grains of gold. The spectacle inspired him, and he went hunting for gold himself at the age of ten, and quickly developed a knack of finding it. Old miners would say he would take up a chunk of unattractive quartz and confidently assert, "This contains a fine nugget," and they would break it open and find the nugget.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it.

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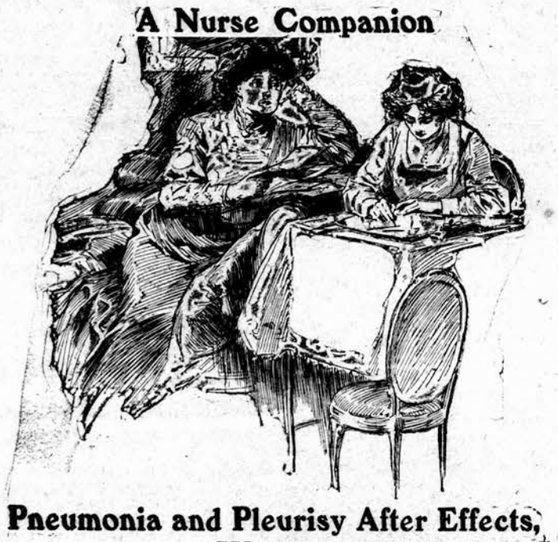

Pneumonia and Pleurisy After Effects, Wasting and Weakness

Happy and cheerful with abundance of energy and good spirits, is how Miss Dunford describes herself from the day she commenced to take Phosferine. Yet before she found relief in Phosferine *words failed* to express the miserable torments she endured from the effects of pneumonia and pleurisy, the aches, sleeplessness, neuralgia, and *wasting*, which even doctors failed to remedy. No wonder Miss Dunford feels (after two years of such suffering without ease or rest for the body) that Phosferine "has given her *a new* and *better* lease of life," for she declares it is entirely owing to Phosferine that she is actively busy again. Every overwrought wage-earning woman will find a message of hope in Miss Dunford's experience, with its splendid assurance of renewed nervous vitality, and absolute prevention of tissue wasting.

Completely Overcome.

Miss Daisy Dunford, High Street, Shrewton, Wilts, writes:—"I have found Phosferine to be a wonderful remedy. Some two years ago I had pneumonia and pleurisy, which left me with terrible pains in my back and legs. Two doctors prescribed for me, but gave me not the slightest relief. I could not sit, lie down, or sleep, on account of the incessant agony, and I became so exceedingly *weak and wasted* that my friends were seriously alarmed. My appetite failed, and the little food I ate caused indigestion; my life was nothing but a prolonged torture. The doctors said it was a form of neuralgia and sciatica, but the words do not convey any idea of my fearful state. I thought I would give Phosferine a trial, which I did, and after taking it for a little while, the pains were not nearly so acute, and finally left me altogether. I *regained flesh*, felt stronger, the indigestion entirely disappeared, and now, thanks to its marvellous aid, my health and strength, is completely restored. I cannot put into words my gratitude for the good Phosferine has done me, for I feel it has given me a *new and better lease of life*."

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS
A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

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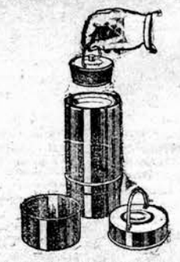

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ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 15-8
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-12.
EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, month diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the case may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obscure Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.
CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8
Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.
Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
In addition to the above-mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraph.

8th September, 1905.

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ROBUST YOUTH LEADS TO VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime is Nature's Tonic Restorative for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses. It helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, develops contra... narrow chests, weak lungs... tutions and crooked...

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